The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,329,927.

—Patrick H. Dowling has been nominated for Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

—Representatives Buckner, Whitehead and Crossland argued yesterday before the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of removing the tax on tobacco.

—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending the 14th: New York, $2,458,-107; Philadelphia, $246,405; Baltimore, $154,-672; Boston, $365,878.

—Chief Justice Waite was on the floor of the United States Senate some time yesterday afternoon, and was introduced to most of the Senators by Senator Sherman.

—The President has nominated B. H. McEckron as Register for the Republican Land District of Kansas, and Theodore C. Phillips for Postmaster at Bay City, Mich.

—At an adjourned meeting in Boston of stockholders of the Central Railroad company of Iowa, it was decided by a vote of 15 to 14 to lease the road to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

—The Taxpayers' Convention in Columbus, has adopted a memorial to Congress reciting the miserable condit on of that State under the present Government, and asking for redress and relief.

—The indications are that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will agree to the action of the House providing for a reduction of the rank and file of the army to twenty-five thousand men by stopping recruiting.

—Secretary Delano gave a dinner to Chief Justice Waite last evening. The guests were the President, members of the Cabinet, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Representatives Gunckel and Sherwood of Ohio.

—Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, telegraphed on Thursday, to Professor Henry, in Washington, that he had discovered a planet in eleven hours nineteen minutes right ascension, plus four degrees twenty-five minutes declination.

—The Cincinnati b rewers are holding private meetings, to take action in reference to the temperance movement in Ohio. One brewer states that Washington Court House always took one hundred kegs of beer daily, but now takes none.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention, on Thursday, on the third reading, by a vote of forty-seven to forty gave the Governor veto power, subject to reversal by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. A motion to consider was lost.

—There was another strike on the New York Midland Railroad on Thursday, owing to the failure of the hands to realize on the scrip with which they were paid a few weeks ago. The switches are spiked at Summit and no trains are allowed to run.

—At Worcester, Mass., Stephen and Olive Kelly Foster, with Miss Sarah Wall and Miss Margarite Flagg, refused to pay taxes because ladies cannot vote. Their property is advertised for sale to-day. A convention to protest against the law is in session there.

—John Magan attended a ball at the Willard House, Hyde Park, Massachusetts, Saturday last, and wandering into one of the private rooms, took a draught from a bottle which he thought contained liquor, but proved to be poison. He died last Wednesday night.

—The Joint Congressional Committee on Library have decided that it is not expedient to recommend the purchase this season of the Catlin collection of paintings and implements of North American Indians. The price asked is said to be about one hundred thousand dollars.

—As a feature of the memorial to Professor Agassiz, it is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in it, and that on the anniversary of his birthday, May 28th, they shall each contribute something, however small, to the Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund in honor of Louis Agassiz.

—At Providence, Rhode Island, in the United States Circuit Court, on Thursday, in the case of Mrs. James vs. the Atlantic Delaine Company, Judge Clifford sustained the exceptions to one or two items of the master's report, and ordered judgment entered for the remainder, in effect affirming the plaintiff's claim for about $688,000. The case has been in Court just fifteen years.

—At a meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, on Thursday, resolutions were adopted requesting the Kansas Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law, and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the order; also declaring that the greatest good and highest happiness of an enlightened, virtuous and prosperous people are the legitimate results of thorough and practical education diffused among the masses.

—A correspondent at Santa Fe, N. M., says the Supreme Court of the Territory has decided that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, with power to sell and dispose of their lands like other citizens. This decision will add about four thousand voters to the population of the territory and relieve the Government of the necessity and expense of supporting Pueblo agents and distributing farming implements among them.

CRIME.

—At Lewistown, Maine, the jury in the Lowell murder trial brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—In a difficulty in Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday afternoon, James Chisholm shot and killed Penn Bedell. Both are gamblers.

—The lawlessness in Lincoln county, New Mexico, a few weeks since, continues. Seven murders were committed there in ten days. The outlaws threaten to kill some of the most prominent men of the county. Many farmers have left the county, and more are preparing to follow.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee, the wife of A. W. Brownlee, a wealthy farmer living near Davenport, Iowa, was brutally murdered by some unknown man in her house last Wednesday evening. She was shot twice with a double-barreled shot-gun and died instantly. Her youngest child, four years old, was fatally shot.

FOREIGN.

—The Paris journals reproduce in full Gen. Moltke's speech in the German Reichstag on the military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation.

—A dispatch from Spain states that General Morionese, finding the Carlist force around Bilboa stronger than he anticipated, retired, and that Bilboa has sent a deputation to the besiegers to negotiate for capitulation.

—Captain Morton, of the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, reports that in an engagement about February 1st a column of Spanish troops, 1,200 strong, was utterly defeated by insurgents, incurring a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of six hundred men. Intelligence that Captain Morton regarded trustworthy represents the Spaniards worsted in every engagement.

FIRES.

—Biggart's sale and exchange stables, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with six valuable horses, were burned on Thursday afternoon.

—The car shop, machine shop and several cars of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad at Donohue Station, were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

—In New Albany, Indiana, yesterday, a six year old child of Wm. Hughes, while playing with matches in a lumber garret, set fire to the house, and was burned to death before he could be rescued.

OHIO ITEMS.

TUESDAY, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22d, 23d and 24th, has been fixed as the time for holding the Carroll county fair.

JESSE FARMER, a resident of Paris, Stark county, was found dead in his house on the morning of the 10th inst. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

MISS ARMINDA POTTER, of Elyria, retired to her bed in good health last Wednesday night, and was found dead in her bed Thursday morning. The cause of her sudden decease was unknown.

RUSH R. SLOAN, according to the Mahoning *Register*, was arrested last Friday, at Sandusky, on seventeen distinct charges of embezzlement, sworn by the officers of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. Mr. Sloan was President of this road for seven years, but a few months since the stockholders became convinced that he was making all the money out of the road and leaving none for them, so last October he was removed.

IN Milan, on Tuesday of last week, a man named Frank Sayles attempted to elope with a young school girl, and met with a decided failure. She entered a buggy with him and he drove off to the house of a friend were they were confronted by the girl's father and big brothers. His appearance was decidedly remodeled before he left, and as he emerged from the front door several pairs of boots helped him down stairs into the street.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Currency Bill Still Pending in the Senate.

Senator Cameron's Amendment Rejected.

The Bill for the Partial Restoration of the Franking Priviledge under Discussion by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Protest Against More Currency.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of two hundred bankers, merchants and others, of Illinois, many of them leading firms of Chicago, protesting against an increase in the volume of paper currency.

Mr. LOGAN said he had heard of that memorial. Some of the men who had signed it had been the first to close their doors last fall, and refused to pay their depositors, or had paid them with all kinds of paper. At the proper time he intended to present a memorial to the Senate which would show what was the prevailing sentiment in that part of the country.

Buffalo River Improvement.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo river, and to remove a sand bar caused there by the gale of December last. Passed.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

After discussion Mr. SCOTT said there was a necessity for speedy action on the bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. SCHURZ hoped the Senate would fix as early a day as possible for the consideration of this bill without interfering with other great questions now before it.

Mr. SCOTT's motion was agreed to.

Patents and Copyrights.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.), from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably on a bill amendatory of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, being the same bill introduced by him on the 16th inst. Passed.

The Currency Question.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cameron to the instructions to the committee proposed by Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. CAMERON's amendment repeals all acts of Congress which limit or may be construed to limit or restrict the entire amount of national bank notes for circulation, and provides that hereafter associations organized or that may be organized for carrying on the business of banking shall be free to establish and organize national banks, with circulation, at any place within the several States and territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions and subject to all restrictions and limitations provided by law, except the limitation upon the amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said that while he was in favor of the Government issuing all the currency, he was willing to accept national bank currency if he could not have the entire circulation in greenbacks. Referring to the value of greenbacks and the act of Congress to strengthen the public credit, he said it was not so much the services of the gentleman (Sherman) as the Chairman of the Finance Committee which strengthened the public credit as it was the services of the other Sherman marching to the sea and Grant fighting in the Wilderness.

Just as Mr. Ferry referred to the "other Sherman marching to the sea," Gen. Sherman entered the Senate chamber by the main door, his entrances at a moment when his name was being mentioned creating some amusement on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. KASSON declined to enter into a discussion of the finances but

Mr. CROSSLAND undertook to demonstrate that that deficiency did not appear in the Postmaster General's estimate, but in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, who wanted a couple of millions to subsidize steamships.

Mr. Crossland continued to talk loudly and gesticulate violently, manifesting very angry feelings towards Mr. Beck. The speaker meantime used his hammer vigorously, so that it was impossible for the reporters to get any idea of what Mr. Crossland was talking about. At length order was restored and Mr. KASSON proceeded. He would show the House what the voice of the people to the Forty-second Congress was here. He had placed upon his desk four large waste baskets filled with memorials for the abolition of the franking privilege, white from all sides of the Hall came interruptions and questions bearing upon the point that these petitions had been got up by the Postmaster General. In the midst of the noise and confusion the Speaker's gavel indicated the close of Mr. Kasson's hour, and objections were made to an extension of his time.

Mr. TYNER said that he should support so much of the bill as authorized the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication, and of exchanges between newspaper offices, but he should oppose that portion of the bill which provided for what was equivalent to the free distribution of public documents. He called the attention of the House to the fact that the Postmaster General's estimate of the next fiscal year shows a probable deficit of $4,636,363, to which was to be added the amount to be paid for official stamps for the Executive Department, making the real deficiency $6,836,-363, or over a million and a half more than the deficiency last year. He believed that the next official reports would show like deficiencies, and, therefore, it was his opinion that the abolition of the franking privilege would not diminish the postoffice expenses one dollar.

Mr. LOGAN said he would extend the privilege proposed for weekly newspapers to those small daily cent newspapers that were springing up, and might be called the "poor man's newspaper." To make such papers pay the same postage as the large dailies was an unjust and odious discrimination against the poor man and in favor of the rich. He thought that the last Congress had acted hastily and injudiciously in repealing the franking privilege in obedience to an artificial public sentiment.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) read extracts from New York papers to show that in 1868 Mr. Morton was in favor of specie payments.

Mr. MORTON said that in 1868 he believed specie payments could be resumed. The times then were more auspicious than now.

Mr. BOGY asserted that the West was suffering for the want of money to carry on its industries. He hoped the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania would pass.

The question being on Mr. Cameron's amendment, it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 32—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bogy, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnson, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner and Wadleigh—32.

Messrs. Alcorn, Gordon, Hamilton (Texas), Stevenson and Dorsey, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Flanagan, Saulsbury, Ingalls, Sprague and Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative.

The question recurring on Mr. Merrimon's amendment instructing the committee to report, as soon as practicable, a bill providing for an increase of national bank circulation so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed four hundred millions dollars.

Mr. GORDON submitted a substitute instructing the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill for free banking, and providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into low interest bonds or gold coin, at the option of the Government, and bonds convertible into Treasury notes, at the option of the holder. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 29.

Yeas—Messrs. Bogy, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnson, Logan, Mitchell, Norwood, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robinson, Spencer, Tipton and Windom—26.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelley, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Schurz, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh and Wright—30.

Mr. COOPER moved to insert the following as a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment:

"That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or five per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the national bank act."

Adopted without the roll call.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill with the instructions above provided by Mr. Cooper's amendment, several Senators inquired if the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

The Chair announced that it had, no one calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MORTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) decided that it was too late, the vote having been announced.

Mr. MERRIMON moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senators wanted an illustration of the infirmity of this whole proceeding, he submitted that they had it now. This whole thing had been going on without an appropriate committee of the Senate having given to the Senate anything which might be termed a financial scheme. There had been several bills from the Finance Committee touching the skirts of the general question, but as the Senate had been proceeding, it had been denying itself any scheme well considered by the committee. The proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee just adopted needed no ex-Secretary of the Treasury, no expert in finance, to explain it to the ignorant members of the Senate. It meant both expansion and contraction. The proposition looked upwards and looked downwards. What had the Senate been doing except spending time in making what he had heard politicians call a "record," and one which would not be useful hereafter. All the Senate had been doing was dealing in nebulous generalities. He thought the bill might be allowed to go back to the Finance Committee without instructions, and let that committee work out and report some plan which would command the approval of the majority of the Senate. He appealed to the Senators to put an end to this discussion by recommitting the bill without instructions. He must say that he felt he would fall short of his duty if he did not add his voice against any new issue of irredeemable paper money. There were many things he did not know, but one thing he did know, and that was, it would launch this nation on a sea without a shore, without a harbor, to declare in favor of an increase of paper money. That proposition involved a falsehood, a lie, and a lie in the end would upset everything from an apple cart to an empire. It was false that a stamp upon paper transferred it to a dollar. The coin dollar represent the cost of production, and paper money was merely symbolical of that dollar when there was no coin dollar behind it. It was merely a false promise to pay. He would say nothing about the legal tender act, but he would say, when no war engages the country, when no overmastering necessities could be plead, guilty and mad, indeed, in his belief, would be that action by which the two Houses of Congress would undertake to solve the financial problem of the day by the unlimited issue of irredeemable paper promises to pay. He again appealed to the Senate to stop this splitting of hairs and let the Committee on Finance resume possession of this question and bring in some measure upon which the eminent gentlemen around him, so learned in finance, should agree.

Mr. OGLESBY said he thought there was in the Senate to-day ability, intelligence and experience to compare with the most favorable era of the American republic. He was pained both by the discussion on this subject. He commended the wisdom of the Republican Congress which gave the country greenbacks and the national bank system, and he had no doubt he reflected the feeling of the whole country when he made the assertion that the greenback currency was a noble one and sealed with the best blood of the nation. It would be redeemed in gold, every dollar of it.

Mr. MORRILL said it was evident that the debate could not be closed to-day. He proposed to the gentleman to give way to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. OGLESBY said he did not want the Senate to adjourn in the middle of his speech, as it would leave it with no more intelligence than the resolution which he held in his hand (holding up Mr. Cooper's substitute). [Laughter.] Resuming, he said he thought that the resolution would become a very important paper in the history of American financial literature, and he would take it with him to the people of his State.

Pending the discussion on the motion to reconsider, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Naval Changes.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill changing the title of First Assistant Engineer in the navy to Passed Assistant Engineer, and of Second Assistant Engineer to Assistant Engineer, and providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two years.

This latter provision is to apply to the class of cadet engineers entering the Academy in 1874, and to all subsequent classes. After explanation, the bill was passed.

Ship Canal.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending to April 10, 1876, the time for completing the Green Bay, Surgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Passed.

Exportation of Spirits.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report and have put upon its passage a bill making some technical changes in the law governing the exportation of spirits.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected, and the bill was recommitted.

Alabama Representatives at Large.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the election of the two Representatives at large for Alabama, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election. He stated that the necessity for the bill arose from the failure of the Legislature to re-district the State, one house being Democratic and the other Republican. The bill was passed.

A Reform Measure.

Mr. CESSNA, from the same committee, reported a bill requiring United States Marshals and clerks of United States Courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States. In case of refusal, suits are to be brought, and future cases to be punished as misdemeanors. Special agents are to be appointed to examine the accounts of these officials, who are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments received, but their total compensation is not to exceed $5,000 in any one year.

After discussion the bill was passed.

The Geneva Award—The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee should have leave to report at any time a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, and the Senate amendments to the bankrupt bill.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS objected.

Free Mail Facilities.

The House then took up the bill for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill, providing that all certain numbers of documents printed by order of Congress shall be sold and disposed of—the Agricultural Report and an abridgement of the Presidents' message and accompanying documents at twenty-five cents per volume, and all other documents at the actual cost of the paper, stitching, and binding; and that weekly newspapers shall go free in the mails within the county where published, but shall not be delivered by Postoffice carriers unless postage shall have been paid at the usual rates.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of an amendment to strike out of the bill all provisions looking to the continuance of distributing public documents.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that he would vote against the whole bill except the third section, which provides for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, and of newspaper exchanges. This he would do in accordance with a pledge which the Republican party gave in the Convention in Philadelphia in 1872, to abolish the franking privilege and keep it ghoolished. But if the bill were to pass, he would propose an amendment to strike out the words "without charge," and insert "without prepayment of postage, but the amount thereof shall be stamped on the wrapper and paid by the person sending the same."

Mr. KASSON proceeded to address the House in support of the substitute of which he had given notice. He had been told this morning by the head of the Contract Bureau in the Postoffice Department that over that vast district west of the Mississippi and north of Kentucky and Tennessee the mail lettings were 50 per cent., certainly 30 per cent., less than the last lettings.

Mr. BECK called upon Mr. Kasson to explain why the estimated deficiency for the Postoffice Department was larger this year than it was last year.

Mr. GARFIELD said the time had not yet come when Congress could say that it had fairly tried the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, as it had only gone into effect on the 1st of July last. A greater abuse than the frank itself was the extraordinary amount of public printing, aside from the *Congressional Globe*, which had cost about $350,000 a year. The cost of printing was $2,000,000 a year, and he believed that that was an abuse which nothing but the repeal of the franking privilege would stop. If this bill passed, all that abuse would be restored. He would vote, however, for that part of the bill allowing free transmission to weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr. Garfield whether all these country newspapers had not asked for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know.

Mr. BUTLER.—Well, I do, and I thought they would be sick of it before the year was out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) spoke in support of the bill.

An attempt on the part of Messrs. Niblack and Garfield to have some limit fixed for the debate was defeated by an objection on the part of Mr. Cobb, of Kansas.

The House, without taking action on the subject, took a recess. The evening session is to be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 19, 1874.

Revelations in the Forged Letters Investigation.

A. D. McKay, a speculator in stocks, reported to have made $50,000 owing to the forged letters sent to the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, but who says he only made $7,000, has appeared before the Governing Committee. He says two months ago he was advised, by an anonymous correspondent, to have his cash ready for operations at a moment's notice, whereby he might realize heavily, and that on the morning of the day on which the forged letters were sent into the Exchange he received two letters asking him to call at the St. Nicholas Bank without delay. He called and met a young man who informed him of the proposed increase of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, saying he had seen letters of the Presidents of these companies addressed to Wheelock McKay. He hurried to the Exchange and gave a small order to his broker, and when he saw the letters handed in he gave other orders, making about $7,000. He is now assisting the Governing Committee to detect the forgers.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill to be Ready in April.

The Navy Department Out of Money.

The Ways and Means Committee Correcting the Tariff Law.

A Congressional Caucus on the Improvement of Inter-State Water Lines to be Held on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1874.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The House sub-committee of Commerce is progressing with the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. A delegation from Duluth was heard this morning in favor of an appropriation to improve the harbor of that city. After next week the sub-committee will hear delegations on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at ten o'clock, until further notice. The necessity of reduced appropriations and the conflict of different sections renders the preparation of the bill unusually arduous. It will be reported early in April. The consideration of the improvement of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers will be reached shortly, the rivers and harbors of the Northwest having engaged the sub-committee's attention thus far. Chicago and Buffalo getting five thousand dollars each.

Improvement of Inter-State Water Lines.

There will be a caucus of Congressmen, without regard to party, who favor the improvement of the various inter-State water lines, at the Capitol, next Monday. It is expected that an omnibus bill will be agreed upon by which all the principle routes will be aided.

The Tax on Domestic Wines and Brandy.

A delegation appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means to day, and urged a reduction in the tax on domestic wine and brandy. The delegation will appear also before the Committee on Internal Revenue.

Navy Department Moneyless.

Senator Cragin, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, states that no further appropriations will be made this session for the Navy Department to expend in repairs, commencement of new works, &c. The Department has not a dollar on hand for such work, and it is understood the Secretary of the Navy does not intend urging any new appropriations. Many of our naval vessels are in bad condition, but will be improved when the appropriations for the next fiscal year become available.

The Tariff Laws.

The Ways and Means Committee are engaged upon the work of correcting the tariff laws. In many instances they are incorrectly printed, and the construction placed upon them on this account prevents the Government from imposing the taxes which were intended to be collected by the law. The Committee will bring in a bill shortly making the necessary corrections.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1874.

Cheap Transportion from the West to the Seaboard.

General Frobel, of Georgia, has been before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, and made a very elaborate argument upon the necessity of cheap transportation from the west to the seaboard. He maintained cheap transportation could only be effected by water routes of sufficient capacity to move the great amount of produce from the grain growing regions of the west to some station on the seabord where they could be easily transshipped to Liverpool or some other point in Europe. He claimed railronds can never accomplish this at a price to be at all satisfactory, the lowest rates at which even coal has been moved being one cent per ton, while the average of our railroads have moved as low as three mills per ton. He gave a great many statistics, showing the amount of tounage to be moved, the present expense of moving it, the proposed reduced expense, and stated that in one year by his figures enough would be saved to pay for a canal such as he proposed three times over. His plan was to start at St. Louis, and by river and canal come east through Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia, to a point on the Atlantic coast at Brunswick, Ga., a few miles south of the city of Savannah. A portion of the route must be constructed at a cost, as he estimated it, of about $20,000,000. To his project he gave the name of the Atlantic and Great Western Water Route.

His address was quite lengthy and completely covered the ground on cheap transportation, and was considered by the Committee of such importance that they classed it as a memorial and ordered it to be printed. Colonel Thomas, of Iowa, who was present, obtained permission of the Committee to appear before them on Friday next and present his views upon a route through the Western lakes, with connections.

Authority to Issue County Bonds Opposed.

The proposition before the Senate authorizing one of the counties of Washington Territory to issue bonds to the extent of $200,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad in that territory has met with considerable opposition. The bill carrying out this object has been under discussion once or twice in the Senate Committee on Territories, and the point has been raised that the authority to issue such bonds emanating from the Government carries with it the obligations of the Government to redeem them on account of its jurisdiction over the territories. It is doubtful if the bill goes beyond the Committee, except in the shape of an unfavorable report upon it.

Increase of the National Debt Probable.

The Secretary of the Treasury has no idea that the forthcoming national debt statement will show any increase of indebtedness, although payments will be temporarily suspended. Retrenchment and economy in expenditures will, he thinks, not more than enable the Government to secure sufficient revenue to meet the demands upon it. Although the Secretary felt some alarm some time ago that a failure on the part of the Government to continue its enormous reductions of the debt monthly would seriously affect our credit, he now entertains no such fear since Congress has resolutely set its face against increased taxation in any form.

Exact Status of the Indian Race.

The exact status of the Indian race will probably be clearly defined during the present session of Congress. The opinion of the majority of members is that under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, the Indians are citizens of the United States. As citizens all so-called "Indian treaties" will be annulled, and the Indians herded by the discussion on this subject. He commended the wisdom of the Republican Congress which gave the country greenbacks and the national bank system, and he had no doubt he reflected the feeling of the whole country when he made the assertion that the greenback currency was a noble one and sealed with the best blood of the nation. It would be redeemed in gold, every dollar of it.

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Naval Changes.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill changing the title of First Assistant Engineer in the navy to Passed Assistant Engineer, and of Second Assistant Engineer to Assistant Engineer, and providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two years.

This latter provision is to apply to the class of cadet engineers entering the Academy in 1874, and to all subsequent classes. After explanation, the bill was passed.

Ship Canal.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending to April 10, 1876, the time for completing the Green Bay, Surgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Passed.

Exportation of Spirits.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report and have put upon its passage a bill making some technical changes in the law governing the exportation of spirits.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected, and the bill was recommitted.

Alabama Representatives at Large.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the election of the two Representatives at large for Alabama, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election. He stated that the necessity for the bill arose from the failure of the Legislature to re-district the State, one house being Democratic and the other Republican. The bill was passed.

A Reform Measure.

Mr. CESSNA, from the same committee, reported a bill requiring United States Marshals and clerks of United States Courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States. In case of refusal, suits are to be brought, and future cases to be punished as misdemeanors. Special agents are to be appointed to examine the accounts of these officials, who are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments received, but their total compensation is not to exceed $5,000 in any one year.

After discussion the bill was passed.

The Geneva Award—The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee should have leave to report at any time a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, and the Senate amendments to the bankrupt bill.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS objected.

Free Mail Facilities.

The House then took up the bill for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill, providing that all certain numbers of documents printed by order of Congress shall be sold and disposed of—the Agricultural Report and an abridgement of the Presidents' message and accompanying documents at twenty-five cents per volume, and all other documents at the actual cost of the paper, stitching, and binding; and that weekly newspapers shall go free in the mails within the county where published, but shall not be delivered by Postoffice carriers unless postage shall have been paid at the usual rates.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of an amendment to strike out of the bill all provisions looking to the continuance of distributing public documents.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that he would vote against the whole bill except the third section, which provides for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, and of newspaper exchanges. This he would do in accordance with a pledge which the Republican party gave in the Convention in Philadelphia in 1872, to abolish the franking privilege and keep it ghoolished. But if the bill were to pass, he would propose an amendment to strike out the words "without charge," and insert "without prepayment of postage, but the amount thereof shall be stamped on the wrapper and paid by the person sending the same."

Mr. KASSON proceeded to address the House in support of the substitute of which he had given notice. He had been told this morning by the head of the Contract Bureau in the Postoffice Department that over that vast district west of the Mississippi and north of Kentucky and Tennessee the mail lettings were 50 per cent., certainly 30 per cent., less than the last lettings.

Mr. BECK called upon Mr. Kasson to explain why the estimated deficiency for the Postoffice Department was larger this year than it was last year.

Mr. GARFIELD said the time had not yet come when Congress could say that it had fairly tried the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, as it had only gone into effect on the 1st of July last. A greater abuse than the frank itself was the extraordinary amount of public printing, aside from the *Congressional Globe*, which had cost about $350,000 a year. The cost of printing was $2,000,000 a year, and he believed that that was an abuse which nothing but the repeal of the franking privilege would stop. If this bill passed, all that abuse would be restored. He would vote, however, for that part of the bill allowing free transmission to weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr. Garfield whether all these country newspapers had not asked for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know.

Mr. BUTLER.—Well, I do, and I thought they would be sick of it before the year was out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) spoke in support of the bill.

An attempt on the part of Messrs. Niblack and Garfield to have some limit fixed for the debate was defeated by an objection on the part of Mr. Cobb, of Kansas.

The House, without taking action on the subject, took a recess. The evening session is to be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 19, 1874.

Revelations in the Forged Letters Investigation.

A. D. McKay, a speculator in stocks, reported to have made $50,000 owing to the forged letters sent to the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, but who says he only made $7,000, has appeared before the Governing Committee. He says two months ago he was advised, by an anonymous correspondent, to have his cash ready for operations at a moment's notice, whereby he might realize heavily, and that on the morning of the day on which the forged letters were sent into the Exchange he received two letters asking him to call at the St. Nicholas Bank without delay. He called and met a young man who informed him of the proposed increase of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, saying he had seen letters of the Presidents of these companies addressed to Wheelock McKay. He hurried to the Exchange and gave a small order to his broker, and when he saw the letters handed in he gave other orders, making about $7,000. He is now assisting the Governing Committee to detect the forgers.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

Aid for the Women's Movement in Xenia, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—At Xenia, to-day, the citizens subscribed a large fund to support the women's movement against liquor-sellers.

The Last Saloon Surrendered in Jamestown.

Jamestown, Green county, reports the surrender of the last saloon to-day.

Saloon-keepers in Springfield Fined.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day fined five saloon-keepers in sums of from fifty to four hundred and fifty dollars each for selling liquor in violation of the Adair law.

A Radical Temperance Sermon.

Father Murray, a Catholic priest of Chillicothe, preached a radical temperance sermon, but opposed the women's movement.

Excitement in Princeton, Ind.

EVANSVILLE February 19.—There is great excitement in Princeton over an attempt to inaugurate the women's crusade in that place.

The Crusade in Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, Ohio, February 19.—Breaw, proprietor of the only liquor establishment in the town, is lying sick. The ladies kindly respect his request not to engage in religious exercises in his house, but they visit him individually with prayer and solicitude. Boehm, in the suburbs, locked them out to-day. Springer agreed to give up, but his wife and daughter object. Only two or three saloons remain within two miles of the town. These will not hold out long. There was a mass meeting to night. The house was crammed. The interest seems unabated. A petition was read and circulated for signers this evening, praying the Legislature of the State to let the Adair liquor law remain unchanged.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, February 19.—In the House this afternoon the House bill providing that wards containing a voting population of 800 or more shall be divided into two or more voting precincts was passed. Bills were introduced to abolish the offices of State Gas Commissioner, to provide that in cities of the first class primary meetings shall commence at 10 A. M. and close at 7 P. M., to tax school lands for road purposes, to prevent the sale of shoddy, goods without notification, to change the manner of testing illuminating oils so as to conform as nearly as possible to the Pennsylvania test, and to protect sidewalks.

In the Senate bills were introduced to reduce the rates of taxation now authorized by municipal corporations on an average from fifteen to twenty per cent., and to define and establish the practice in trials upon the contesting of wills. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of so changing or codifying the criminal laws whereby the penalty and degree of punishment for the same statutory offense may be less discretionary with those who administer the laws. The bill for the payment of the Morgan raid claims was made the special order for next Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Strike in the Kensington Cotton Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—The employes of the Kensington cotton mills are on a strike. The establishments of Messrs. Porter & Dickey, James Long & Bro., Jno. Dallas & Bro., Joseph Welch & Son, Thornton & Smith, Irwin & Stinson, and other large mills are being closed. At least 2,000 hands are thrown out of employment by the strike. Most of the employes in the Kensington mills

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 22½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE MONITOR "Dictator" has arrived safely at Key West.

THE Mardi Gras festival, this year, was brilliantly celebrated in New Orleans and Memphis. It is rather a wild and extravagant demonstration, and not particularly conducive to good morals.

THE *Commercial* folded its arms, in quiet impotency, while the municipal canvass was pending. Now it sneers at those papers which rendered service, and is wonderfully jubilant over the result. This would be considered shrewd were it not so utterly contemptible.

WE are not at all surprised to learn the virtuous McClure has intimated a purpose to contest the legality of Stokely's election. He usually succeeds better as a contestant, than as a candidate before the people. But the majority of Stokely might be supposed to be a little much for him.

THE *Commercial* compares the *Dispatch* to Dugald Dalgetty, the Scottish hero of many wars, in that both were of rather easy moral principle. If we remember correctly, the distinguishing feature of Dalgetty was his readiness to give his "influence" and the skill he possessed to the cause that paid the best. He was a soldier of fortune.

THE INVESTIGATIONS in progress at Cassville, have disclosed fully that Guss, the Superintendent of the Orphans' school, is one of the most outrageous brutes that we have any knowledge of. He should not be permitted to escape the punishment he deserves. If the law will not reach him,—the statute of limitations being pleaded in his behalf, there are other means available. Sometimes the punishment of a criminal without the usual forms of law may be justified on the basis of the higher law.

THE New York *Tribune Extras* are quite a valuable institution. In the endeavor to popularize science, no other newspaper has done so much during the past year or two as the *Tribune*. The latest extra is made up in pamphlet form, being more suitable for convenient preservation. It contains Prof. Proctor's six highly interesting lectures on Astronomy, delivered in New York a couple of weeks since, every one of which is worth more than the price of the pamphlet; also, Agassiz's lectures at Penekese, and a poem by Whittier entitled "The Prayer of Agassiz." Price 20 cents.

THE *Leader* is anxious to be noticed. It is enough to say that the GAZETTE has its regular correspondent at Washington, receives special dispatches, by telegraph, daily, as well as letters, and can show its receipts for bills paid in these several departments. It is also true that the *Leader* does not receive telegraphic dispatches from Washington, and that, excepting a few lines daily, it steals and re-dates what it palms off on the public as telegraphic news. All it may have to say does not change these facts. The people who are induced to think, by pretentious head-lines and dates, that they are receiving news through the *Leader*, will do well to compare it with the morning papers.

THE franking privilege was, no doubt, very frequently employed to an excessive degree, and its repeal was one of the hobbies of Horace Greeley, and of Postmaster General Cresswell. Suspicions were entertained that much that was said against it was manufactured thunder, and not political sense. We called attention to the fact, when Mr. Cresswell's report was issued, that the figures did not show the promised saving in expense. The estimates for the current year, on the contrary, show an increase of some $3,000,000 over the outlay of last year. The House has determined, in view of these facts, to repeal the more rigid features of the bill of last session, and thus restore the franking privilege in part, but guarding it against the abuses which previously existed. This is proper and right.

THE Associated Press agent at New Orleans seems to be very decidedly in the interest of the McEnery faction, judging from the verbiage of his dispatch referring to the McEnery meeting held in that city. If only about a thousand persons were present, it could hardly be regarded as representative of a city of a large population. The resolutions read, too, like one of those weak affairs which, lacking in solid strength, resort to very high sounding phrases, as a means of impressing the public. We have not commended all that pertains to the Kellogg Government, and do not now; but there is a right and a wrong way of correcting what may be admitted as evils. The McEnery people persist in adopting wrong methods, and may credit much of their lack of success to this. Their latest movement seems as wrong-headed as any that have preceded it.

VON MOLTKE is as shrewd as a statesman as he is sagacious as a soldier. He realizes that the triumph over France, and particularly the despoilment of her Rhine provinces, will cost Germany as much as all the indemnity they extorted from their beaten army. He frankly admitted this in a speech in behalf of keeping the army up to its full standard. He states that the French have adopted the German military system, and are rapidly preparing to contest the palm with Germany. One evidence of the hostility of France toward Germany was given in the German Parliament, where a motion was presented by the member from Alsace that a plebiscite be allowed in the conquered provinces, relative to choice of government. Of course it was refused. Germany and France are preparing for war, and the conquest made by the Germans is held with trembling hands.

THE United States Senate, on Wednesday, after a long debate, disposed of all the amendments to Senator Cameron's free banking law, and then adjourned. It is amazing what strange, absurd, and dangerous propositions are brought forward for consideration, on financial subjects. One Senator seriously proposed that the Government borrow *one hundred millions* of gold, and resume specie payments. Another proposed that it resume anyhow in 1875. Some propose to take $25,000,000 of currency at once from the East and distribute it over the West, thus creating a stringency at the East. We at times despair of anything good coming from Congress; but fortunately the more practical men govern, and popular sentiment makes itself felt, even in the Senate. The votes taken, thus far, point to the adoption of Senator Cameron's proposition to give free banking, under the safeguards now existing.

THE Democrats in Congress are about to take a hand in Louisiana affairs. One of their number will, when the question is again brought before the Senate, offer as an amendment or substitute to Mr. Carpenter's bill providing for a new election, a resolution looking to the recognition of the McEnery Government as the Government elected by the people of Louisiana. Should this fail the Democrats say that they will have acquitted themselves of their first duty, and will then support Mr. Carpenter's bill as the only measure for the practical relief of the people of that State. It is argued by the Democratic Senators that the McEnery Government is the only legal Government, and if the Senate should refuse to recognize this fact, there would then be, in their opinion, no legal Government in Louisiana, and it would be their solemn duty to afford the people of Louisiana the means to establish a legal Government. Just what these means will prove to be, we are somewhat curious to know.

WHAT MAY be termed the women's praying temperance movement seems to be epidemic. It has broken out in New York, Jersey City, Omaha, and at Manchester, Iowa, beside being generally prevalent in Ohio. It is, we think, entirely independent of existing temperance organizations, especially those of the secret order. Its success is dependent on a reverence, among the people, for moral and religious influences, and the fact that it does succeed, is proof that there are right sentiments among those who are engaged in the liquor-selling business. Perhaps when the point is calmly stated, there are few that really doubt this, yet all can remember how generally those who sell liquor are denounced as utterly callous, irreverent, and lacking in the elements upon which a Christian life is based. May it not be that there was a repellant influence in such teaching, that served to harden those engaged in the business, against the very influences that were brought to bear? At all events, the present movement proceeds upon an entirely different theory. In place of lecturing and preaching *against* the liquor dealers, and saloon keepers, these ladies pray *for* them, treating them respectfully, but recognizing them as possessed of moral sensibility, and as amenable to kindly religious influences. The philosophy of the ladies is certainly more correct than that heretofore prevailing on the subject. The wide departure from the social rules heretofore recognized as right and proper, the somewhat startling nature of the movement, the excitable elements involved, the presence of women of respectability at places not heretofore regarded as suited for them,—all these form the peculiar and exceptional features of the movement. Of its permanency no opinion can yet be formed. It is successful, for the present, beyond cavil or doubt.

A FEW FACTS.

We have been somewhat occupied with local politics, for ten days past, but before we dismiss the subject from discussion, a few general statements relative to some matters involved in the canvass, are not out of place. We are not apt to take campaign utterances much to heart, yet there was one, contrasting our demand for first-class nominations with our support of our ticket as made up, as though there was some inconsistency on our part. Of course, the only value this could have turned on the presumption that our ticket was not the best that could have been made. This we neither admit nor deny,—claiming that other considerations than that of the direct merit of the ticket, must be taken cognizance of. The character of the opposite ticket, the principles and hopes represented by it, are to be thought of. We are candid in saying that in our judgment the Republican as a whole, and in its several parts, was preferable to that of the Democrats; and when political principles are thought of, this preference became overwhelming.

Much has also been said about the influences which controlled the nomination of the Republican ticket. Everything was credited to the "Ring." We watched matters pretty closely, were in a position to know, quite accurately, the influences at work, and say, as the result of this observation, that what are termed "Ring" influences were but little, if at all present. Each particular candidate took care of himself without much reference to the chances of any other candidate. Mr. McCarthy, for a year past, has been directing his course with a view to the Mayoralty. The other candidates were effective workers, and were ahead of any would-be competitors. So of the canvass; there was no special pulling together,—each looked after his own welfare. Whatever combinations or arrangements may be made hereafter, these are facts, so far as the immediate past is concerned. McCarthy secured the nomination, simply by going to work in his own behalf.

We have said this much, that we may add certain other facts. One is, that there was never a better opportunity for the people to secure just such a choice as they might have preferred, had they set about it in time, and selected a person willing to let his name be used as a candidate. But this was the exact difficulty. There was confusion of counsel, and delay till the last moment. Add to this that gentlemen of the grade particularly desired by those who criticise Mr. McCarthy, either would not be candidates at all, or had not the moral courage to face possible defeat, and we have the case before us. Neither circumstance is commendable,—but that we state them truly, none who are familiar with the inside history of the recent canvass will for a moment deny. We do not give names,—but state a well known fact when we say, that a number of gentlemen were applied to, to become candidates. Professional engagements, a disinclination to engage in the work and associations of a canvass, fear of defeat, a willingness to accept, but not to work for nomination,—were among the reasons assigned for refusal. Could these gentlemen have had the office handed to them, some fine morning, with its emoluments and honors, they would have accepted; but to make a scramble for office,—not they!- We commend their daintiness, but do not value them highly as reformers.

It is time either that this kid-glove business were ended, or that the eternal carping for reform were stopped. If the purification that our politics are said to need, does not afford a motive for practical, sensible exertion, the evil is not as great as is imagined. Refined gentlemen and ladies, in several of the large cities, now visit daily, the worst dens of misery, in close, narrow streets, and stifling cellars, that they may bear to the suffering the comforts of life. The task is not congenial, but they are moved to it by a noble sense of philanthropy. The consciousness of alleviating suffering stimulates them to daily visitations among the poor, debased and lowly. There are, in many cities, ladies, pure, refined and sensitive, who visit the veriest dens of iniquity, that they may elevate and save the sinful and erring. Our politics are said to be corrupt and debased. They are declared to be reeking with ruin, and rotten with corruption. A time comes, when ten days of active effort would have infused redeeming agencies and healthful blood through our entire municipal system. The occasion is recognized—the time indicated. All those who desire reform and purity are called to duty. Gentlemen representing it are invited to be candidates. All are called on to prove their faith by their works. The city rings with the cry,—all hear,—result,—we are too respectable and dignified to do our duty. The chance of a century goes by unimproved.

We went for McCarthy—because he represents the highest phase of active, self-reliant, practical reformation our city just now is capable of. We compliment the abstractionists at their wonderful ability to—do nothing but talk.

FATHER BERSON, the man who has devoted his life to the Indians, is lecturing in Kansas City on Indian Affairs from an Indian point of view. He reports the Modocs contented with their new location.

EVANS' CONFESSION.

Innocent Girls Coolly Butchered and Cut to Pieces—A Horrible Story of Heathen Crime.

We have already given an account of the execution, at Concord, New Hampshire, of Franklin B. Evans, for the murder of his niece, Georgiana Lovering, with the announcement that the barbarous old man had made a confession of the crime for which he was executed, and also of the murder of another little girl several years previous. The following is the

CONFESSION IN FULL:

I, Franklin B. Evans, now under sentence of death for the murder of Georgiana Lovering, and knowing I must soon pass into the presence of my maker and Judge, and knowing that "he who covereth his sins cannot prosper, but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy," do make the following statements and confessions as to my knowledge of that terrible affair, and all I say I affirm, as a dying man, is strictly true. As to the family to which Georgiana belonged, it consisted of Mr. Sylvester Day and wife, Deborah; their daughter Susan, who had been married to a Mr. Lovering (who had died), and their daughter Georgiana. I am a brother to Mrs. Day, who was occasionally with the family working for persons in the neighborhood for some time. The family was much given to intemperance, especially Mr. Day, who was often drunk and abusive. His wife, my sister, is a good woman. (Here occur some indecent recitals and alleged threats of punishment.) My fears were much increased from an event which occurred some six weeks before this. I altered a $1 bill to $10, and succeeded in passing it without detection. While I was at work on this Georgiana came suddenly into the room and detected me. She threatened to expose me. Thus I found myself completely in her power. Believing she would make good her threat, my mind was much agitated and tormented. In this state of mind, about one month before her death, I first thought of putting her out of the way. I often rejected the thought, but some renewal of the threat would bring it back. For some days before the murder I seemed to be attended continually by one who seemed to bear a human form, urging me on to the deed. At length I became fixed in my mind to take her life. In order to bring this about, I told her I would give her a book if she would meet me in the woods at a certain place named, at some distance from her home. She assented, and on the morning of the fatal day I left Mr. Day's, telling the family I was going to Mr. Hill's, or perhaps to Mr. Roberts', some few miles off. I arrived at the place, near some large rocks, some time before she did. When she came I talked with her some time, reminding her of several valuable presents I had given her, and trying to persuade her to do something to make me secure. It was of no avail. She persistently refused. Knowing I was completely in her power and that I would most likely be sent to the State Prison if she should make a complaint, I seized her by the throat; she struggled but a short time, and was dead. I carried her body a long distance towards the swamps, and when within a few rods of the place where I buried her I separated the parts. I did this to gain some knowledge of the human system that might be of use to me as a doctor. My fears of her putting her threats into execution were, however, the sole reason I had. I should have left the place but for the reason that I could not then collect some money which was due me. My feelings after the deed was done were dreadful beyond description. I would have given worlds, had I possessed them, to have recalled that hour. No one can imagine the struggle in my mind before coming to the conclusion to make this confession. I have not done it with the least hope of pardon or commutation. My doom is fixed by the laws of God and man. I am justly condemned to die; but if it be probable that so great a sinner as I am can find mercy at the hand of God; if my prayer, "Deliver me from blood guiltiness, oh, God," can procure me pardon, it is all I can hope for, and I can only look for this when I know His grace aboundeth to the chief of sinners. It has greatly relieved my mind that I have at last fully and truthfully confessed the whole I know concerning this wicked transaction, and I much regret that I have not done it sooner.

MURDER NO. TWO—THE MILLS CHILD.

Since making the confession of the murder of Georgiana Lovering, I have, after a great conflict in my mind, decided to make a full confession of another awful transaction. In the fall of the year 1850 I left my wife, having been living with her in Salem, Mass., and came to Derry, N. H. On arriving at the house of a Mr. Mills late in the evening I found the door fastened. I heard in the house a moaning sound, as of a child. I opened the window and got in. I found several children lying on the floor, and one girl sitting on the floor, who seemed to be very sick. On examining her I concluded she could not live until morning. Wishing to procure a body to examine for surgical purposes, I resolved to kill her, and took her to the woods, at some distance, and there strangled her. On examining the body I found one hip and part of the spine deformed, and partly on this account, but more because of a feeling of remorse and terror that seized me, I desisted from my purpose of examining the body. I found a chestnut stump partly rotten, and turning it up, hid the body under it and replaced the stump. I then wandered about the woods until morning.

THE PLACE WHERE I BURIED HER

was near the junction of two brooks. I searched for it a year afterwards, but could not find it. There were many in the woods hunting and gathering chestnuts, and I feared to remain long. In the morning I went to the house of Luther Waterman to see Gardner Peavy; thence to the house of Elisha Hall, Jr., on General Derby's place. Here I borrowed a pick and some medicinal roots, and took them with me in a bundle. During this day the Selectmen of Derry came to Mr. Hall's to see me, but I did not see them. I left word where I might be found. I then went to the house of James Evans, at the dock, where I staid over night. I am now an old man; my life has been one of crime and wretchedness, and it is to be closed by an ignominious death on the scaffold. My earnest prayer is that my life and death may be a serious warning to others. I might have led a useful life, and left behind me a memory that would not have pained my relatives, but it is now too late. I have endeavored to improve the last few weeks in preparing for eternity. My remorse has been inexpressible. The sorrows of death have encompassed me and the pains of hell have taken hold on me. My only hope is in the great mercy of God. I wish to express my gratitude to the warden and chaplain, who have done all they could for my comfort and penitence. Had I been a brother they could have done no more. And now I solemnly affirm that I have confessed all the knowledge I have of any murder. Of the several murders in Maine, Massachusetts and other places of which I have been suspected, I am entirely innocent. To Him before whom I must so soon appear and in His fear I make this declaration.

INFAMY AND THEFT.

In the winter of 1843 I was living in Amoskeag, N. H. I kept a number of boarders, among whom was Hezekiah Peavy, who sent me to London to get a girl to live with him, promising to meet my expenses and pay for my services. I took her to London and Concord, and we put up at a tavern kept by Mr. Tubbs, and the next day went to my home. The girl had a gold watch, some $100. After a few days the watch was missing. Peavy and the girl went to Concord and put up with Tubbs. The next morning Peavy and the girl returned, accompanied by Mr. Tubbs and a clairvoyant. The clairvoyant charged the theft on a young woman named Susan Reader, saying she had it in her bed, and while she was going on she at once stopped and said, "Now it is gone; she has thrown it into the well." A young man was at once let down with a rope around his body; the well was very deep, and the young man reported that the wall had partly fallen in, and as the watch could not be found, the conclusion was that it had fallen into the hole made by the fallen stone. I was standing by all the time, hearing the minute particulars of the theft and the hiding of the watch, and I confess, to my shame, that I was the thief. As I was very poor, and as Peavy refused to pay me for going to London for the girl, I watched my chance and stole the watch, hid it in a hole in a field and in May traded it in Great Falls for a silver watch and the balance in money. I sold the chain in Dover. I am much distressed when I think how much the poor girl suffered in consequence of my wickedness, and make this confession, hoping that, if she is living, she may be fully relieved of all suspicion as to this matter; and, if dead, her friends may be glad to know of her innocence; and I hope it may prove an admonition to any one who may be inclined to employ these miserable imposters who pretend to be able to detect criminals, thereby bringing disgrace and sorrow upon innocent persons.

OTHER CONFESSIONS.

I further confess that, before my first marriage, while at work at a tavern at Bow Pond, in Stafford, I stole a watch from the tavern of a Mr. Morrill, in Northwood, and sold it in Dover.

And I also further confess that some years ago I conspired to defraud the Traveller's Insurance Company of Hartford by taking out a policy for $1,500, and going to Hampton Beach and leaving there a suit of clothes, to give the impression that I was drowned; that I went to Vermont to await the payment of the policy, and that $50 was paid on it, a portion of which I received from a man in Derry.

FRANKLIN B. EVANS.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAPLAIN AND WARDEN.

The above confessions of Franklin B. Evans were made to us with the wish and understanding that they should be made public after his death. They were written out and carefully revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in every particular correct. There is in them a general agreement with the fact resting on independent testimony. As he had been suspected of several other murders we endeavored, with much care and persuasion, to get some confessions concerning them, but he has uniformly denied any knowledge of them.

As to the truthfulness of his confessions or as to the character or depth of his penitence we do not presume to judge. For the last few weeks of his life he evidently had much remorse, and his conscience seemed to be considerably awakened. The rest is known only by his Judge into whose presence he has now passed.

J. C. PILLSBURY, Warden.
ELEAZER SMITH, Chaplain.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE fine residence of R. J. Watson, seven miles from St. Louis, was burned on Wednesday morning. The loss amounts to $40,000, and is insured for $26,000.

THE St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad has been sold for one hundred thousand dollars. It was bought in the interest of the bondholders by Charles W. Hassler.

E. SIMMONS, convicted of killing Nicholas Duryea in New York, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, with hard labor, for three years and six months.

LOWENSTEIN, the Brooklyn barber, who shot and robbed the one armed peddler in Albany, last fall, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of April next.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says five hundred men in Porter & Dickey's cotton works, Kensington, have struck for an advance of fifteen per cent. over the rates adopted during the panic, and that troubles in the shoe trade are threatened.

A PARTY of coal miners of St. Clair county, Ill., who are on a strike, went to the mine of Robert Leman, near Freeburg, on Wednesday, and drove off a party of negro miners whom Leman had employed, and robbed them of their shanties, clothing, revolvers, watches, etc.

A DISPATCH says the steamer Dispatch, which left Key West for Havana on Tuesday on account of reports that Consul General Wall had been obliged to fly from a Spanish mob in Havana and take refuge on board a British iron-clad, has not returned.

A VALUABLE LETTER mailed from New York to Liverpool, twenty-two years ago, was received at the Dead Letter Bureau of the Postoffice Department on Wednesday. The letter was addressed in the care of the United States Consul at Liverpool, and is supposed to have been recently discovered among old papers in the Consulate.

DIO LEWIS announces that a call has been made for a Convention of the friends of the women's temperance movement, to be held at Columbus, Ohio, February 24. The objects of the Convention are a general consultation and the establishment of a bureau for supplying lecturers and organizers. He urges every city, town and village in Ohio to send delegates, half of whom, he says, should be women.

THE strike on the New Jersey & Southern Railroad, began five weeks ago, is at an end. The business of the road is started in accordance with the bill of the New Jersey Legislature, which provides for the appointment of a receiver to run the road that has ceased ten days, and which guarantees that the employees on this road shall receive two month's back pay from the first earnings.

Punch, of the recent wedding, sings:—
To-day, my muse, in matrimonial bands
Alfred and Marie swathe their royal hands.
He's bound in Russia, so, for that, is she.—
A bondage of the happiest liberty.
Were it but etiquette the hour would win
His sweetest tune on his best violin;
But, as Dr. Primrose use to say,
Some graver thoughts befit the marriage day.
Dean Stanley's sermon serves to me a boon
Much more becoming than a livery tune.

TENNYSON has been engaged on an ode of welcome to the Duchess of Edinburgh. From the manuscript which he sent us to revise, we have taken the liberty of erasing the third stanza, which was as follows:

"The birds and bees, and wind-swept trees,
To praise thee, shall conspire,
With voices borne from frozen seas.—
Mariar! O Mariar!"

The last line struck us a little too familiar, even for a poet-laureate.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

DORCAS ACHER, of Turner, Maine, a tailoress by trade, saved enough money to buy a few acres and build a small house thereon. Then she married Lazurus Lucas. Lazurus died, leaving no child and no will. Then there was a lively resurrection among the relatives of Lazurus. His brothers claimed the house. When the wrathful Dorcas found that she had a legal right only to the use of one-third of the home she had paid for with her own scanty savings, she burned up the whole thing. The revenge was sweet, but the consequence two years' imprisonment was the reverse.

FROM the facts placed before the Taxpayers' Convention of South Carolina, there is reason to believe that the condition of the State is even worse than has been supposed. It is said that while the taxable property has fallen from $500,000,000 to $175,000,000, taxation has been increased from $400,000 to over $2,500,000, so that the people are compelled to pay about twenty times as much as before the war for the support of the State Government. It is evident that no people can long support the burden shown by these figures, and there is an imperative necessity for an immediate reform in the management of the affairs of the State.

BY a recent statement it appears that the cost of the police in the under mentioned cities in New England is as follows: New Haven, with 60,000 inhabitants, has 81 patrolmen at $3.25 per day each, 2 roundsmen at $3.25 per day each, 2 sergeants at $3.25 per day each, 1 lieutenant at $4 per day, 1 captain at $4.60 per day, and 1 chief at $2,000 per year. Worcester has 50,000 inhabitants, 45 patrolmen at $2.75 per day each, 2 captains at $3.25 per day each, assistants at $1,400 per year each, 1 chief at $2,000 per year. Hartford has 40,000 inhabitants, 57 patrolmen at $1,000 per year each, 1 lieutenant at $1,200 per year, 1 captain at $1,500 per year, and a chief at $2,000 per year.

HOG PACKING in the West is watched very closely by all who are in the provision trade. The total number of hogs packed down to February 7, at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis, the leading cities in the trade, has been 3,165,000, compared with 2,945,000 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of about 220,000. During the entire season of 1872-3, there were 3,391,447 hogs packed, so that the end of the work seems to be approaching. This year, just at this time, however, the packing is much lighter than it was last year, so that the weekly totals are by no means so large. The aggregate for the entire season, therefore, may not be much, if any greater, than for 1872-3.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is opposing the Normal School system in the Minnesota Senate.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, father of the Governor, has been re-elected Chief Justice of South Carolina.

HON. R. BRUCE PETRIKIN, of Huntingdon, Pa., is mentioned as the possible candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor next fall.

THE Cove *Echo* favors Mr. Frank Henry, manager of the Cambria iron ore mines at Henrietta, for the Legislature from Blair county, next winter.

THE Ohio Prohibitionists will hold a State Convention at Mount Vernon on Thursday, February 26, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

THE women in Ohio propose to "carry the war into Africa," that is, among the politicians at the capital. They are going up to pray at the feet of the Democratic Legislature that it may be converted to their views.

MINNESOTA has experienced a little of the political corruption of the times. The late Auditor of the State was a poor man two years ago. His salary was three thousand dollars. He is now worth several hundred thousand dollars. It is said that he will be prosecuted for fraud.

THE last Congressman to add his name to the list of those who returned their back pay to the Treasury, is Horatio C. Burchard, who represents the fifth district of Illinois. The sum refunded by Mr. Burchard amounts to $6,049.88, $4,229.60 of which was his increased pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress, and $1,820.20 as a member of the present House.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws and Rules furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH H. BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

PERSONAL.

JOHN G. POTTS, of Galena, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, died on Monday last. He was Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1823.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. DIX has been appointed honorary Chancellor of Union University a Schenectady, and will deliver the next commencement address.

AN Englishman, Mr. Sam. Mendell, recently sold Landseer's "Otto Hunt" for $30,000 to some one who resold it to Baron Grant for $40,000. It is now said that a London picture dealer has offered $50,000 for the picture.

ESQUIMAUX JOE, of Polaris fame, was upon a recent occasion, called upon for a speech. In response he delivered the following model oration: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I can't talk anything bein' as I catch cold," and sat down amid tumultuous applause.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY has suggested to the Maine Legislature that General Knox, commander of artillery in the revolutionary war, and Secretary of War under President Washington, would be a proper subject for a statue to be contributed by Maine to the Memorial Hall at Washington.

MISS LANDSEER, eldest sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, has presented to the National Lifeboat Institution 100 guineas. Miss Landseer says that her distinguished brother often referred with much satisfaction to the great and national work performed by the Institution on the coasts of the British Isle.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS had a farewell reception on Monday evening at the St. James Hotel, Boston. Messrs. Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Wilson, Quincy, Clemens, Higginson, Whipple and Trowbridge were present. A band of music was in attendance. John Quincy spoke to the toast of the visitor's health, and E. P. Whipple made the speech of the evening.

A PARIS paper says that a subject of remark at St. Peter-burg on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was the absence of the Princess Louise and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. The motive was simply one of conjugal dignity. The laws of etiquette do not permit a person who is not of royal blood to be seated at the Emperor's table; and as the Princess was forced to witness that mortification at Berlin, she would not expose the man whose name she bears to a recurrence of it.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

The Industrial Progress of the Empire.

Few things in modern history are more interesting than the industrial progress of Russia. In the year 1800 there were only 96 cotton factories in the Empire; in 1820 they had risen to 440 factories, producing 27,000,000 yards of cotton goods annually; and the enactment of a prohibitive tariff in 1822 raised the cotton factories in 1839 to 538, producing more than 64,500,000 yards of cotton goods. Steam power was then introduced. In 1835 there were 25 steam cotton factories, and in 1825 they had risen to 51 factories, producing annually goods worth 50,000,000 roubles. At the present time the empire has 2,391 cotton factories of all kinds, employing 175,000 workmen, and producing annually goods worth 175,000,000 roubles. In 1873, at the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod, 32,400,000 roubles worth of Russian cottonades sold, while the entire value of all foreign fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, and silk sold was only 1,570,000 roubles. Woolen manufactures developed so slow in Russia that in 1822 the Government established a protective tariff, and at once the establishments rapidly increased and the production of the higher grades of cloth commenced. There was an increase of nearly ninety per cent. in the value of woolen products in the seven years ending with 1871, in which year there were 798 factories, employing 110,000 workmen and producing annuall fabrics valued at 77,000,000 roubles. This great empire is, in fact, prosperous and flourishing, mainly through self-reliance, the protection of her own industry, and the fixed submission to the policy of producing at home whatever was practicable, and importing nothing from abroad that could as well be made or raised within its own domains. It is the American policy resolutely adhered to.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Petroleum and Whales.

Twenty years ago New England had about seven hundred ships employed in whaling, the majority of which sailed from Nantucket and New Bedford. New Bedford now has but twenty-four, and does not propose to fit out more than six. Nantucket has none. The revolution worked by the discovery and yield of petroleum, concurrent with the great decrease in whales, has all but destroyed what was a great pursuit. There will undoubtedly be some recovery from this depression. There are purposes for which whale oil is superior to any, and civilization would revert to the state of the classic Venus and her sister goddesses were whalebone beyond the modiste's call. But the call for whale and sperm oils that was made twenty years ago has passed. The substitution of gas and petroleum is all but final for illumination; and this was the source of the greatest enterprise. Neither are there now those decayed vessels that, unfitted for freighting, can still be patched and strengthened so that they will answer to pound against floes and icebergs. The change is not yet so radical as many business changes have been—is only very notable in view of the greatness of the interest a few years ago and its rapid and thorough decline since boring at petroleum was found to give as greasy and golden returns as any logged in the annals of Nantucket. —*North American.*

The Charitable Institutions of New York.

The proprietor of the New York *Herald*, having contributed a handsome sum for the establishment of a soup-house for the relief of the poor, has been assailed by the managers of some of the charitable institutions of New York City, upon the ground that public soup-houses demoralize and pauperize the poor. The *Herald*, however, retorts with some very damaging facts concerning these charitable institutions, showing that the actual expenditure of the Five Points House of Industry on the poor for the year ending March, 1872, was $14,000, and the cost of expending this sum was $26,000, that the Children's Aid Society paid in the last year $75,000 for salaries and other expenses; that it receives from the city and county $70,000 for educating 9,000 children, and shows itself it has only 3,000, for the education of which it is appealing to public charity, and that this Society, which charges newsboys 6 cents for a night's lodging, has $164,000 invested in the shares of a Western railroad. The well-paid philanthropists of New York have evidently stumbled into a hornet's nest.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. As a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

A Splendid Assortment of
Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
SUCH AS
Hamburg Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Scarfs, Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen, Lace, and Lawn Handkerchiefs.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Ribbons and Flowers, Pillow Shams and Sheets, Tucked and Embroidered.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' and Misses' Chemise, Night Goods.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Short Dresses.
Ladies' White and Colored Shirts and Waists.
Suspenders, Braces, Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

Departments All Full.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE DE LOIR. All at
Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs,
All the latest effects in New Buttons,
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties,
Fine French Corsets,
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish,
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped,
Real Hamburgh Hosiery,
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear,
White Piques, Irish Linen,
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY M'CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

WANTED!

North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCI

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, / Jno. M. Reed,
J. F. Smith, / Frank Rouse,
Samuel A. Long, / A. D. Boutbett.

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAKER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
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GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermau.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. SCHOYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, / W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, / M. A. Sauter,
Joseph Wagener, / Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, / C. C. Anderson,
W. Lorenz, / C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1874. }

The course of legislation in Congress is everywhere recognized as certain to exert a very decided influence on the course of business, and hence is watched with care and attention. If Senator Cameron's bill to provide free banking becomes a law, we shall see manufactories spring up with a rapidity only equaled during the war. So with the prosperity of our city. Like all great manufacturing cities, Pittsburgh has need of a large amount of currency, and this supplied, its prosperity is assured.

The stock market was quiet, with a slight advance in prices yesterday.

There is more activity in local stocks, and a steadily improved demand for real estate.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120½	120¾
5-20 1852	118¾	118¾
5-20—1864.	12 3/4	12 3/4
" 1865	120¼	120¼
" 1865 new.	119¼	119¼
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	119½	120
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	115¾	116¼
Currency 6's	116¼	116¾
New 5 per cents	110¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	105
Erie	48¾	48¾
B. H. & E.	2	2
St. Paul	46¾	47¼
Do. preferred	76¾	78¼
Michigan Southern	82¾	82¾
Do. Centrral	91	91
North Western Common	89	89¾
Do. preferred	75¾	76¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30¼
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	61¼	62
Harlem	134	134
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾
Adams Express	97	95¾
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	71¾	72
W., Farro & Co. Express	17	17
Terre Haute		14

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	We'day.	Thursday
Penna. Central	51¾	51¾
" scrip	98	98
Reading	97¾	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	58	59
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	50	50
Empire do.	50¾	50¾

NEW YORK, February 19, 1874

The Treasury disbursements were $203,000, and the customs receipts $324,000. Money was easy at 4@5 on stocks, and 3@4 on Governments; prime discounts 5½@7. Sterling was dull and firm at 484½@485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. Gold ranged 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 2@4. The clearings were $33,000,000. State bonds were active in Tennessee old and new and Missisippi 6s. The rest were steady. Governments closed firm. Stocks were firm throughout the day, with an advance of 1 per cent. in Western Union. The other changes were small. The market closed at about the highest point of the day. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 72,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 St. Joseph, 3,500 Wabash, and 3,000 Northwest. Railway mortgages were firm. In the sale of all holders of Chesapeake & Ohio 6 per cent. bonds has been obtained, and the company is now ready to fund the past due coupons.

Governments.—Ln. coupons, 1881, 121; 5-20's 1865, 119¾; do. '64, 119½; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 120; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 120; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 87; do. new, 86¾; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 36¾; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72¾; Pacific Mail, 43; New York Central, 105; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 76¾; Harlem, 133¾; do. preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 91¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 87¾; Northwestern common 59¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 47¾; do preferred, 74¾; Toledo & Wabash, 62; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 32¾; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 114; Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quiney, 111; Lake Shore, 84¾; Panama, 32¾; Illinois Central, 106¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Hartford & Erie, 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 19—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £273 000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 46¾ per cent., is now 49¾. Consols: money 92¼@92¾; account, 92¼@92¾; U. S. Bonds: 5 20s '65, old 110; do '67, 110; new 5s, 104¼; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 68¾.

PARIS, February 19.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 42,943,000 francs during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, February 19 1874. }

The markets in a general way present nothing new ar important, there is a continued steady demand for all the leading staples with a very fair business in the aggregate, but as regards values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—There is a moderate inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to present requirements, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $2 to $4 ⅌ brl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7½c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—There is more inquiry, and some dealers quote choice navies at $2.25, but as yet there has been but few sales above $2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quotable at 3¾c ⅌ lb to the trade, and 3¾@4 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely, but with a steady demand there has as yet been no accumulation, and prices, especially for the finer grades, are fully maintained. We continue to quote at 36@38c for prime to choice roll.

CHEESE—There is no falling off in the demand and the market continues firm at the recent advance; prime Ohio Factory, 16@16¾ to the trade, and 17@17¾ in a jobbing way. New York is still reported very firm, from which it is evident that there is no let up in the demand for export.

CANNED GOODS—Both Tomatoes and Peaches are more inquired for and firmer, and there is not the same disposition to realize which prevailed some time ago. Corn however, a weakjand dull. Three lb Peaches, $3.30@3.50; $2.35@2.50 for Tomatoes, and $2.85@3 for Winslow's Corn. Small fruits continue dull.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@11 ⅌ brl, as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples still quotable at 3@3½c per lb. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed; 14@15 for halves. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—There is perhaps a little more inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices remain as last quoted, 22@23 for fresh. There is little or no call for Packing at any price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and in a general way is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.50@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $8@8.50 for red winter, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds of grain continues quiet, and while there has been no decline in rates, the feeling is weaker. Winter Wheat is still reported quiet and unchanged, $1.55@1.60 for red, and $1.65@1.70 for white. There is little or no stocks in the hands of dealers, but the mills are pretty well supplied, and besides, millers are not urgent buyers just now, as the market for the present is in an unsatisfactory and intermuntrative condition. The Oat market is quiet and without any decided change; may be quoted at 52@53. Like Corn it is quiet and unchanged, 68@70; shelled, 71@73, with some holders asking 75, free in elevator. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 90@95.

GROCERIES—The grocery stables continue quiet, and for Coffee the market is in a perfectly nominal condition, the importers and jobbers on Rio are hoping for more favorable advices from Rio and an upward reaction, but the prospect of a recovery is not to be seen days past, and seems more remote the harder it is pressed at any price; the fact that there are so many of them being marketed is attributable to a light corn crop, farmers being unwilling to sell their corn than to feed with it.

SHEEP.

The market since the date of our last report has been fairly active, and while the arrivals have been somewhat larger than during the same time last week, there has been no accumulation and prices are fully sustained. We continue former quotations. Extra fine wool sheep bring 5½@5¾c; good to choice, 5@5¼c; fair to good, 4¾@5c; extra open wool 150@160 lbs, 7¼@7¾; 100@110 lbs 6¼@7; 85@90 lbs 5¾@6c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, February 19, 1874. }

The Crude market was weak and irregular to day, being quoted all the way from 8½ to 9 ⅌ brl at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 5¾@6¾c ⅌ gallon delivered here. Speculators seem to have taken hold again, and to their manipulations mainly may be attributed the present daily fluctuations in rates. Refiners, as a general thing, are buying very sparingly in consequence of the unsettled condition of the market. both present and prospective, and besides some of them to be very strongly impressed with the belief that prices must, sooner or later, go lower, and the argument in support of this is that the raw article is higher relatively than the product. Refined, according to Philadelphia dispatches, was steady and firm, but it was reported that exporters were offering to sell April at 18½; however, this may have been for effect, to break the market, as refiners so extremes resort to strategy to gain their point.

The barrel market continues dull, and prices are less regular; countries quoted at $1.6@1.70, and city make at $1.70@1.75, according to haul.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	Task Bros	97
C. C. Beggs & Co	Bond & T	64
Total		161

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	468
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	338
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	348
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	46
Duncan	Citizens O. W.	208
Total		1,787

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The market has been quite active. There is considerable speculating going on, and manufacturers and clothiers are making more inquiry. A slight advance has taken place in Cape and pulled wools, and California has recovered a part of the recent decline. The sales include five thousand lbs low tub washed fleece 55c, three thousand do combing do 52c, two thousand do. washed do 56c, six thousand do medium unwashed do 45c, five thousand do. scoured do. 82@85c, one thousand five hundred do. pickfock 46c, 250 bales Valparaiso 30@39c, six thousand do. eastern Texas 35@36c, five thousand do. slightly burry do 29c, 345 bars X and superfine pulled 48@52c, 149 bales full Californian 25@28c, eighteen thousand lbs burry do 26c, one thousand five hundred do do spring 34c, ten thousand lbs X and above Ohio fleece, 53 bales Oregon, ten thousand lbs Eastern Texas, one hundred and fifty bags mixed do one hundred thousand lbs low do and Mexican, forty-two thousand lbs burry fall California, one hundred and sixty-five bags X and superpulled, fifty five do black do and four thousand lbs mixed on private terms. We quote:

Fleece—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Pickfock 52@56c, XX 55@56c, X 53@56c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., No. 2, 47@50c, coarse, 45@48c, combing, 55@56c per lb.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—50 brls whisky, M McCullough; 1 car ear corn, D G Stewart; 8 pkgs tobacco 10 hhds do, Reymer & Bro; 50 tres grease 5 do do yellow 2 do tallow, R Owens; 228 sks barley, F Schelld; 31 bales cotton, Eagle C Mills; 15 do, E Hyde & Sons; 19 hhds starch, Dunlevy & Bro; 4 pkgs to Secretary Marshall K & Co; 1 car b malt, Fairman & H; 20 kegs butter 6 tubs do, Head C & Co; 40 sks flour, D Wallace; 2 cars staves, A W Somerville; 1 do, F Kober; 1 do e corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 60 sks flour, Koerner & Bro; 94 sks oats, H J Mc-Cracken; 100 brls flour, F W Jenkins; 50 brls do, T C Jenkins; 1 car m feed, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 car butter, Lois Cobb; 10 pkgs to do, Haworth & D; 56 tres hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 car oats, D G Stewart; 12 bales rags, C P Markle; three brls bourbon, Mills.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do, G A Mundorff; 1 do, Aubrey & M; 90 brls plaster, Mills & Co; 1 car w ware, 100 pkgs fish, W H Hopkacott; 100 brls lime, J H Canfield; 2 cars potatoes, A A Hall; 2 do, Aiken W & P; 1 car corn, McKane & A; 1 car oats, W G Miller, 15 brls onions, 4 do peaches, 2 do eggs, 9 tubs butter, 11 bgs do, several Hunt & Co; 83 kegs s butter, 5 brls apples, Volgt M & Co; 1 case pants, R Mitchell & Co; 8 cases machines Howe Sewing Machine Co; 1 brl cider, Steel & H; 15 sks oats, F W Jenkins; 61 hides, Jas Caldery & Co; 120 bdls paper, Pgh Bk Note Paper Co; 40 sks flour, Wilson Bro; 25 bags c meal, Houck McC & Co; 30 brls l oil, J R Hunter; 90 bags s corn, 16 barrels beans, P Duff & Son; 15 do, S Duff; 1 do, Duff & Co; 5 pkgs eggs and butter, Bahmer Bro; 10 brls l oil, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 bales hay, Kell & Co; 2 cases tobacco, Watt L & Co; 16 do, C G Baer & Co; 23 do, T J Wallace; 16 cadds do, J Murphy; 2 bdls paper, Eagle Cotton Mills; 3 pkgs butter, Loh Co; 50 bdls chairs, R Gregget; 1 cask ware, M W Sackett.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car lumber, J G Fleshman; 1 car hay, J M Nevin; 1 car oil brls, W Mullins; 1 car flour, Luehbe Bro; 1do, Wallace & Co; 2 do, B H Vuemp; 2 do, Shomaker & Co; 100 brls do, D Wallace; 100 do, Gardner & M; 4 cars do, owner; 1 do m pork, F Sellers & Co; 1 car s iron, John Forsyth; 15 brls spirits, M Munhall & Co; 15 do, M Evert; 10 saddles antelope 2 brls poultry, H Rea Jr; 4 do liquor, J Dilworth; 27 do, Carey F & Co; 1 do, Spencer McK & C; 25 brls spirits, Miller F & Co; 16 do, Dierker & T; 67 hides, W Pearce & Son; 1 pkg tobacco, Aiken W & P; 1 do, P Hoke; 2 do seed, J Hemble; 20 bxs soap, R E Robinson; 32 brls apples, Volgt M & Co; 20 do do, Norman; 124 sks A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car corn, 19 brls rye flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars grain, D Wallace; 5 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 2 cars potatoes, L Ontman & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars states, W L Barton; 1 do J M Hemphill; 1 do shingles, McQueen & A; 1 do pipes, J Daniels; 1 do corn, F Gwinner; 1 do oats, W C Brown; 40 bales hay, Thomps n & P; 20 brls flour, Weible & E; 10 brls sugar cuttings, 5 sks c seed, I Hippley; 100 barrels flour, E & C Magins; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do, W McQueenan; 2 do staves, L L Chandler; 40 brls apples, J Herbert.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—30 cars coal A Y and O Y Co; 5 cars lime stone Moorhead & Co; 1 do Kloman C and Bros; 22 do coal Sable C Co; 1 do lime, W Baughman; 1 do apples, Volgt M & Co; 1 do lumber, A Lewis; 2 cars fire brick, Hussey W & Co; 2 do benzine, Peoples Gas Co; 1 do oil, A B Mills; 1 do r acid, Pgh A Works, 10 do d stone, J L Lowry.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—5 cars rye, 1 do corn, W J Meek; 1 car wheat, Houck McC and Co; 1 do oats, L G Grau & Co; 1 do barley, M Weil & Co. We notice J S H Overholt; 2 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do barley, A Netter and Co; 1 do oats, T McMichael.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. S. B. LESSEE.

Byers McC & Co, m	2	J W Porter, m	2
J Painter and Son, m	1	Caughey and H, m	2
Isabella Furnace, o	4	Nimick and Co, m	2
J Reasner, o	3	Brown & Co, m	1
Lewis O & P, m	3		
Total	16		27

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese G & W, o	2
Pgh Bolt Co, o	1	Lucy Furnace, o	10
Shoenberger B & Co, o	16	Lloyd & B, p	1
Isabella Furnace, o	10	Caughey & H, o	2
Reese G and W, p	3	J Kirkpatrick, p	1
Total	47		48

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	2	Caughey and H, b	1
Mackintosh H & Co, m	4	Nimick & Co, m	1
Total	6		8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Robinson Rand Co, p	5	J Moorhead, m	6
Phillips N & Co, m	1	Lewis O & P, m	2
Nimick & Co, m	3	Kloman A C, m	2
Total	9		10

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1874. }

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Asafœtida	30@	Oil, Anise	4.00
Alcohol	2.90	Bergam	6.50@6.80
Alum	4½@	Cassia	2.70
Arrowroot	25@	Castor	2.70
Antimony	20@	Lemon	3.20
Blue Vitriol	10@	Linseed	1.05@1.10
Bi Carb Soda	5½@	Neatsfoot	90@1.00
Bi Chromate Potash	20@	Olive	1.25@2.00
Bleaching Powder	4@	Opium	6.25@6.50
Blue Mass	80@	" Pts	3.75@4.00
Borax	15@	Orange	3.00
Brimstone	5@	Origanum	75@1.00
Camphor	75@	Pennyr'l	1.50@2.00
Cantharides	1.75@	Peppermint	6.00@6.50
Carbonate Ammonia	30@	Sassafras	85@90
Carbonate Magnesia	1.05@	Wintergr	4.75
Cayenne	25@	Opodeldoc	40@
Chamomile	75@	Oxalic Acid	20@
Cinchona	25@	Phosphorus	75@
Cloves	25@	Pot Chlorate	35@
Cochineal	60@	Pot Iodide	4.25@
Copperas	2½	Prussiate Potash	30@
Cream Tartar	40@	Quinine	5.25@5.50
Cubebs	18@	Rochelle Salts	30@
Dover's Powder	1.90	Saltpetre	10@
Epsom Salts	4½@	Sal Ammoniac	12@
Ether, Nit.	40@	Soda Ash	4½@
Salt	65@	Soda Bi Carb	5@
Ext. Logwood	14@	Soda Sulphate	2½@
Liquorice, Cal.	40@	Mustard	12@
Ital.	30@	Senna, Alex	75@
Fustic	3@	Tartaric	60@
Glycerine	25@	Vitriol, blue	10@
Gum Arabic	40@	Shellac	40@
Indigo, Mad	1.00@	Soap, Castile	12@
Manilla	1.10@	Soap, Common	8@
Iodine	6.00@	Soda Ash	4½@
Iodoform	6.00@	Starch	7@
Juniper Berries	7@	Strych. Cry.	3.12@
Logwood	2½@	Sugar Lead	25@
Madder	17@	Turpentine	75@
Magnesia, Cal	80@	Varnish, Coach	1.50@
Carb	30@	Copal	1.25@
Manna, Flake	60@	Demar	1.00@
Morph. Sul.	5.50@	Japan	85@
Mur. Silver	1.00@	Venet. Red	1½@
Opium	8.50@	Whiting	1½@
Powd.	11.50@		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchange'd.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak and lower; No. 1 $1.19; No. 2 $1.17 cash; $1.18@1.18¼ seller March; $1.20¼@1.20¾ seller April; No. 3 $1.13¼@1.14. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 56¾c; March 57@57¼c; seller April 57c; seller May 62c; rejected 52@52½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 seller 42c cash; 42¼c seller March; rejected 41½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 fresh 83¼c. Barley dull; No. 1 regular $1.70@1.75; Northwestern $1.86; No. 2 $1.60@1.62

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14.10 @14.15 cash or March; $14.35 seller April. Bulk meats dull, shoulders 5½c, short rib middles $7.20. Lard dull and prices are nominal at $8.65@8.70 cash or March; 9c April.

HOGS—Dressed dull at $6.35.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 95c.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5.30@6.25; common to good $6.40@7.40; good to choice $6.90@7. Whisky heavy and lower at $1.00¼c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago $1.50@1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.54@1.56. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; inferior to prime new western mixed 72@78; common to choice yellow 74@75c. Oats firmer; mixed western 60@62c; white 61@62½c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum: crude firmer at 7¼@7¾c; refined quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Pork quiet at $15.87½@16. Beef active; plain mess 10¾@11¾c. Cut meats unchanged; middles heavy at 8¼@8¾c. Lard heavy at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm at 25@38c. Cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Corn active; white 76@78; yellow 85c. Oats quiet at 60c. Pork active and firmer at $16@16.25. Bacon dull and lower at 7¾@7¾c. Sugar in better demand and firmer; low common 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair 7@7¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull; prime centrifugal 59c; fair 54c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 99c@$1.03. Others unchanged. Cotton: demand moderate and prices easier; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—Flour is weak. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed western 75c. Oats dull; western 65c. Rye dull. Provisions: fair jobbing trade but no movement in round lots. Mess Pork $16.00. Bulk meats: shoulders 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard 9@9¼c. Western butter scarce and firm; roll 40@42c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky nominal; $1.00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton, flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.40@1.43. Oats steady at 46@53c. Rye steady, No. 1 $1.01@1.03. Barley steady; No. 1 $1.80@1.85. Pork dull at $15. Lard quiet; steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats heavy; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon dull; small sales at 6¾@8¾@8¾c. Hogs steady; light $5.10@5.90; heavy $5.85@6; sales 1,400; shipments 1,500. Whisky steady; 94c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 18.—Refined petroleum 12¾d. Tallow 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton easier; upland 8½; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 6,700; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: 12s 9@12s 11d for average California wheat, 13s 3d@13s 6d for Club do. Flour 28s@28s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.22; No 2 $1.19¼. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 40c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 56c. Rye dull; No 1, 80c. Barley in fair demand and market firm; No 2 $1.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Petroleum steady; crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 14¾c. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $5.15; State, Ohio and Indiana, extra family $7.75@8.25. Wheat dull; red $1.70@1.72; white $1.80. Rye 96c. Corn dull; yellow new 76c; old 78c. Oats steady; 60@65c. Whisky unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Cotton active at 13@14c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Lard steady at 10c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¾c. Bacon steady; 7¾@8¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at $1.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 white Wabash $1.61; amber Michigan $1.47½; seller March $1.48; seller April $1.52. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 64¾c; new 60c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Cotton firmer at 15@15½c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn 71@72c. Oats steady at 58@65c. Provisions lower. Pork $15@15.12½. Bulk shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 7¾; sugar 8@8¼c. Lard 9¼@10¼c. Whisky lower at 93½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Wheat steady; $1.56@1.57. Corn quiet; old 69@70c; old mixed 65@66c; new do 67c. Oats steady; No 1 48c; No 2 46c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton dull and nominal at 15¾@15¾c. Corn active at 78@76c. Flour, oats and provisions dull but unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley nominal; Canada held at $2.10.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Beeves; receipts 790 head, making 2,080 for three days, against 1,980 in the same time last week; the fresh offerings are mainly common to good native steers from Chicago; demand weak; market extremely dull, with a heavy pressure for further concessions in prices; a number of carloads remained unsold; the sales were at 9½@11¾c. Sheep: receipts 3,300 head, making 10,400 for three days, against 11,620 for the same time last week; the quality ranged from poor to prime; demand unexceptionally light, and at a reduction of ¾c the market dragged heavily, with every indication of a farther decline before the pens can be cleared; poorest to best sheep 5¾@7½c. Swine: fresh receipts 3,000, making 9,680 for three days, against 11,620 for the same time last week; no demand for lots; the market quiet, with a light call at 6¾@7¼c for city and 6¾@7c for western.

BUFFALO, February 19.—Cattle: receipts 527; total for week 8,398. Market dull and weak at yesterday's prices; most of the stock will be shipped East in first hands. Sheep and lambs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,800, total for the week 19,000; market slow at ¼c off yesterday's prices. Hogs: receipts 1,900, total for the week 11,200, against 18,800 in the same time last week; market slow and heavy; Yorkers $5.25@5.50; heavy $5.50@5.65.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Cattle: receipts 2,841; fairly active for good grades at former prices; fair to good $4.50@5.00; choice $5.40@5.65; extra $5.75@6.00; feeders $4.25@4.60; shipments 1,000. Hogs: receipts 8,000; fairly active and steady for common fair grades $4.75 @5.40; good to choice $5.50@5.80; lot extra $6.00; shipments 6,435. Sheep: receipts 2,100; steady for choice; shade easier for common and medium; $4.50@5.50 common to good.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The jobbing trade continues to improve, but buyers are not operating with their usual liberality. Cotton goods are steady, but quiet, in first hands. Jobbing quotations are irregular in some makes. Cottonades are selling more freely. Prints are fairly active. Percales and printed cambries are doing well. Dress goods are in better demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says millinery piece goods are selling very low at auction.

LEGAL.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. 609 December Term, 1873. Voluntary assignment of H. & F. Freund and John H. Sieferth, dated Monday, February 16, 1874, on full account of assignees filed, a draft direct the Prothonotary to give notice of the exhibiting and filing of said account, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the 7th day of March, 1874, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By the Court.

feb18-15 MWF B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN, ... JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

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feb8

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with seven feet four inches in channel. Weather was cloudy and mild last evening, with every appearance of rain. Business was rather better at the landing, although it could not fairly be called active.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Messenger from St. Louis, Granite State from Portsmouth, and Freestone from Cincinnati, are among the first boats due. The Exchange will leave here on her return trip next Wednesday.

The R. W. Skillinger departed for Cincinnati last evening with a good freight list, about 450 tons, and she has 100 tons to take on at Wheeling. Geo. Littleton and Joseph Alexander are her pilots.

The Wild Duck will positively take her departure for St. Louis on Saturday.

The Mollie Ebert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, is announced for New Orleans—the great Western freshwhipping. Saturday has been fixed as the time for her departure.

The Empress is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. She tows no barges.

The Missouri Transportation contract was awarded at Washington City, on Wednesday, to Cont. S. B. Coulson & Co.—the same parties had it last year. Messrs. Coulson and Dallas, who have been at Washington for some time past, arrived yesterday.

The European Coal Hill's for Pomeroy yesterday to take a tow of salt from that point to St. Louis.

The Grand Lake No. 2 is reported as having sunk three boats of coal at the Parkersburg bridge on Tuesday, and the Fearless lost a fuel boat at Marietta the same day.

—Monday's Evansville Journal says: The Arkansas Belle took to Smithland the remains of Simon Purcell, an old time keel and steamboatman, father-in law of Captain J. Ham Throop. Mr. Price died on Saturday morning, in the 73d year of his age. He was from near Madison, Ohio, and keel boated many years before steamboats were in use on the Ohio, and was among the first steamboat pilots, having entered the business in 1817 or 1818. He retired from active life several years since on account of the increasing infirmities of old age. He was well and favorably known in river circles.

—The Cincinnati Gazette says the May Lowry, H. G. Rogers and Rufus are all in the hands of the United States Marshal at New Orleans. The fact is they are in the hands of their officers and crew, and running successfully—St Louis Democrat.

The fact is just as the Gazette stated it, although the boats may be running. We refer the Democrat to the United States Marshal's advertisement in the New Orleans Republican.—Cincinnati Gazette.

—The new national senator from Mississippi, Branch K. Bruce, used to be a porter on Missouri steamboats. In slavery days he belonged to Pettis Parkinson, of Brownsville, Mo., and hired his time from his master. Like P. B. S. Pinchback, the present governor of Louisiana; Conway Barbour, of Arkansas; State Senator G

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 19, 1874.

H. Boveard, Plaingrove, Pa., 3; Mr. Bruckman, Buchanan, Pa., 3; Thomas Connell, Cumberland, Md., 3; A. B. Copeland & Co., Parnassus, Pa., 3; George A. Clark & Bro., New York, 3; D. Gibson, Liberty, Ind., 3; James Hempfield, City, Pa., 2, Fanny Orr, Oil City, Pa., 3; Annie Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., 2.

The Allegheny Postoffice.

The Committee on City property of Allegheny Councils met last evening, when the former action of the committee in fixing the rent of the room occupied by the postoffice at $2,500 per annum, was re-considered and a lease five years given for the room at $1,600.

A sub committee was appointed to have the Fourth ward engine house repaired.

Government Transportation.

Mr. John B. Dallas arrived home yesterday from Washington with the intelligence that the contract for transporting troops and Government supplies on the Upper Missouri had been awarded to Dallas Gilmore and Capt S. B. Coulson at this city. The business, owing to prospective Indian troubles promises to be unusually heavy this year and it is intended to employ the following steamers in it: Far West, Western, Key West, E. H. Durfee, Miner, Silver Lake and Josephine. The contractors will have charge of the transportation between Sioux City and Fort Benton.

Mush and Milk Fair.

Next week, under the auspices of the managers of the Homeopathic Hospital, a mush and milk fair will be given in Lafayette Hall. This is pronounced a new thing in the fair line in Pittsburgh, and as the managers have exercised considerable care in arranging the details, a very enjoyable entertainment is anticipated. The fair will be kept up on Wednesday and Thursday evenings,—a dinner being thrown in as an inducement on Thursday. The entertainment is given for the benefit of the Hospital, and for that reason if for no other ought to be as it will doubtless be, largely attended.

Wilkins Township Election.

The following officers were elected on Tuesday:

Assessor—Chas. Gilmore.
Auditors—John Beck, Joseph Milligan.
Supervisors—Ephraim Smith and Robert Milligan.
Justice of the Peace—James P. Lane, Samuel Daizell.
Treasurer—John Sheaffer.
Constable—Adam Linhart.
Judge of Elections—First precinct, John C. Paul; Second precinct, Chas. Gilmore.
Inspectors—First precinct, David L. Dickson; Cyrus Riley.
Precinct Assessor—Jeremiah Buzzard.

City Property Committee.

The City Property Committee met last evening. Mr. Kerr in the chair.

Mr. Connelly reported that he had contracted for laying flagging and erection of steps in front of the Fourteenth ward station house, as also the introduction of gas pipes therein.

Mr. Laughran stated that the sub-committee had concluded the agreement to rent the Twenty-fourth ward station house to J. P. Swaney for the sum of $300 annually.

Sundry warrants amounting to $480 19 were ordered to be drawn.

Mr. Evans, architect, presented plans for the alteration of a building on the Thirtieth ward lot.

A Building Committee, to take charge of the erection of the Thirtieth ward station house, was appointed. Messrs. Keeb'er, Laughran, Bindley, Connelly and Kerr constitute the committee.

Water Committee.

The Water Committee held a special meeting last night, for the purpose of considering the matter of cutting off the pipe on Locust street, which is now to be paved by the Street Committee. If it was cut off there, a large part of the city would be cut off from water pipe.

Superintendent Aikinson proposed to lay the pipe along Bluff street, and make connections with all side streets from there. This is the only route, and will take only about five hundred additional feet of pipe. It is necessary and must be done.

On motion the Superintendent was authorized to carry out his plan.

The ordinance providing for the raising of additional revenue from the water works as referred back to the Committee by Common Council was taken up. It was referred to Councils again as originally, with the provision inserted that property abutting on main pipes that convey water to the city, and are not tapped for branch pipes, shall not be taxed for said pipes per foot frontage, but only be charged five cents per foot frontage on the pipes.

The committee then considered the letter of Colonel W. Milnor Roberts to the Finance Committee given yesterday. Col. Roberts was engaged by the Finance Committee, at $500, to inspect the new water works and report.

Franklin Savings Fund.

We have been allowed an inside view of the books in our office of Wm. Smith & Sons; the firm consists of myself and two sons, under the firm name of Wm. Smith & Sons. We have no articles of partnership; we have books; it would require a cart to bring them down; we are proprietors of the National Foundry and Pipe Works; we carry on a general foundry business. Water pipes are manufactured there by the Water Commissioners, but not by Wm. Smith & Sons. Wm. Smith carries on the business at the foundry for Wm. Smith & Sons. I furnish the pipes to the Water Commission.

Mr. Duff desired to ask witness what arrangements existed between Wm. Smith and Wm. Smith & Sons, relative to their articles of copartnership, for the purpose of showing whether R. H. Smith was interested in the pipe and casting contracts with the corporation.

Mr. R. H. Smith objected and stated that he was willing to meet squarely any charges regarding his being interested as alleged, but he preferred not to divulge the private business relations of the firm.

Mr. Duff replied that Mr. Smith had admitted that the pipe was manufactured by Wm. Smith, and that the foundry was conducted by him for Wm. Smith & Sons. The legal inference was that the profits were divided among the patrons, and he might, if so inclined, rest his case there.

Mr. Wm. Smith stated that R. H. Smith was no more interested than any other member of his family, and that there had never been any talk of a division of interest.

Witness resumed his testimony:

There is no separate interest held by the sons. Their interest is simply prospective. My sons add me in carrying on the business. They get no fixed salary but draw enough to keep their income going.

The next witness was Mr. A. Hanne bookkeeper for W. Smith & Sons. In answer to the question as to how many sets of books he kept for the firm, he replied but one. Kept them at the National Foundry and Pipe works, and are in the name of Wm. Smith & Sons. There is an account on the books against the city for all pipe and castings received by the corporation and credit of payments made. These amounts are deposited under the firm name.

Mr. R. H. Smith here presented the contract between William Smith and the city.

Mr. Duff presented the commission of R. H. Smith as gas inspector, when the latter read the opinions of A. M. Brown and Jacob Slagle, Esqs., in which they state that as the office is a county one and the city does not pay the salary there is nothing incompatible in holding it and the position of councilman.

City Attorney Bigelow's opinion agreeing with those quoted, was also presented.

Mr. Henne resumed his evidence. The sons have a fixed salary. R. H. Smith's salary is $100 per month, but if he wants additional money the amount drawn is reported to Wm. Smith.

The testimony then closed and the committee adjourned without announcing any conclusion.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

The City Executive Committee Selected at Last—The List as Completed.

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Second ward—Alfred Sack, George D. Riddle, Wm. Stuart, W. H. Dunlap, Jno. M. Meyers and Thos. Ward.

Third ward—Walter Kelly, Jas. D. Walker, Arthur Hobson, James Marshall, G. P. Bellstelle, Jr., H. K. Tyler and L. A. Neal.

Fourth ward—Peter Walters, Jr., Wm. C. Smythe, Joshua Patterson, Hugh McNeill, Jno. A. Myler and John Megraw.

Fifth ward—Wm. Faulkner, Thomas Jones, Wm. M. Caseya and W. J. Caughey.

Seventh ward—C. C. Hall, John Haworth, James Dewhurst, Frank Huff, A. G. Price and John Bollen, Jr.

Eighth ward—Geo. Moul, H. F. Eggers, H. Nesmith, Samuel McRoberts, William Oakley and John Williams.

Ninth ward—Joseph Chiverton, Thomas B. Jones, W. R. Canham and David Davis.

Tenth ward—Geo. W. Day, J. O. S. Golden, T. F. Grubbs and Geo. Swanson.

Eleventh ward—C. H. Hartman, T. Wachob, W. G. Stubbs and J. W. Clement.

Ottoman Shawls.
Now and splendid styles,
Just opened.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE COUNTY VALUATION.

A Healthy Increase Over the Past Year.

The Revised Schedules—The Advantage of Efficiency in the Commissioner's Office — Interesting Table for Taxpayers.

A few days ago we gave a summary of the results of revision on our county valuation, as pursued at the County Commissioner's office, and this morning we are enabled to present the full list, showing how the assessments were revised and the marvellous results achieved. This table has been carefully compiled, chiefly under the supervision of Mr. Beckert, as a special table for the enlightenment of taxpayers, and is, we believe, the first of its kind ever given to the public—a fact that is an additional proof of the efficiency and clear judgment that rules in the County Commissioner's office, as at present constituted.

It will be seen from the table that the increase in the valuation has been over three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which enables the Commissioners to reduce the millage from twelve mills as it was in '73, to one and one-half mills for 1874.—a difference that will be duly appreciated. Taxpayers will find the figures interesting.

PITTSBURGH.

WARDS.	Assessed Valuation, 1873.	Assessed Valuation, 1874.	Increase Valuation.	Decrease Valuation.	Total Revised Valuation.
1st.....	1,529,950	7,042,515	5,512,565	287	8,894,015
2d.....	1,439,515	7,950,000	6,460,285	449	7,900,000
3d.....	1,709,145	16,060,631	14,351,506	812	16,066,651
4th.....	1,573,900	10,250,000	8,676,792	492	10,250,000
5th.....	824,493	3,199,500	2,376,067	491	3,199,520
6th.....	793,499	4,216,872	3,427,942	421	5,282,940
7th.....	664,561	3,551,548	2,886,987	434	4,784,281
8th.....	643,946	3,440,926	2,797,242	466	3,440,928
9th.....	1,104,445	4,101,841	2,996,899	771	4,101,344
10th.....	694,913	2,404,984	1,709,951	297	2,404,944
11th.....	720,417	2,682,376	1,962,199	257	2,674,464
12th.....	1,179,952	10,854,928	9,674,974	815	10,854,928
13th.....	644,817	4,088,456	4,464,641	1028	4,856,456
14th.....	771,110	8,060,393	7,308,285	946	8,080,395
15th.....	544,619	4,997,803	4,452,289	870	4,997,803
16th.....	550,000	4,202,000	3,812,130	1760	4,202,760
17th.....	800,892	5,349,564	4,548,612	968	5,449,844
18th.....	921,710	6,795,000	5,873,290	710	6,795,710
19th.....	466,310	7,684,434	7,218,144	1791	7,684,434
20th.....	562,599	9,670,825	9,148,661	1750	9,670,825
21st.....	1,027,864	9,938,900	8,911,272	1036	9,938,936
22d.....	483,781	7,359,442	7,071,648	1496	7,359,442
23d.....	371,845	3,904,761	3,540,816	1097	3,904,761
24th.....	212,909	1,801,665	1,588,743	741	2,161,888
25th.....	998,691	9,469,154	8,469,438	774	9,469,152
26th.....	220,562	1,109,749	889,187	463	1,109,749
27th.....					
Total.....	22,643,949	170,030,155	147,386,206		176,094,839

ALLEGHENY.

WARDS.	Assessed Valuation, 1873.	Assessed Valuation, 1874.	Increase Valuation.	Decrease Valuation.	Total Revised Valuation.
1st.....	1,346,994	6,331,141	4,943,547	396	8,220,483
2d.....	1,651,677	9,658,912	8,007,235	465	9,658,912
3d.....	1,434,655	7,935,429	6,500,784	453	9,125,754
4th.....	1,625,398	9,620,000	6,797,342	670	11,277,274
5th.....	1,030,400	4,942,542	3,913,142	379	7,508,007
6th.....	846,079	4,256,872	3,410,793	414	5,867,678
7th.....	443,965	2,608,489	2,164,515	487	3,451,572
8th.....	329,856	1,119,848	789,993	239	1,267,815
9th.....	255,215	1,374,745	1,120,126	596	1,196,083
10th.....	167,622	1,956,545	1,788,921	1067	1,956,545
11th.....	193,064	1,620,611	1,425,547	731	1,868,702
Total.....	9,565,481	50,825,819	41,270,035		62,894,185

BOROUGHS.

M'K'p't.,		2,272,806			3,273,676
Brad'k,	109,294	1,075,382	966,088	883	1,075,382
Elizab'h	121,232	536,650	415,398	547	643,980
S'wickl'h	184,240	1,283,090	1,117,891	676	1,283,090
Sharp'g	267,292	1,787,200	1,469,948	850	1,787,200
W'th'n	48,767	255,800	206,965	427	304,944
Taren'm	85,707	16,490	79,983	90	828,450
Millvale	146,684	806,902	660,218	450	1,210,203
Bellevue	77,991	1,121,118	944,127	1709	1,121,118
Char'ts	71,773	710,838	638,918	887	710,838
Lansdell	71,203	611,424	541,221	789	612,424
Verona	82,761	1,609,016	1,526,255	1000	1,609,016
Etna	174,281	1,448,873	1,272,592	730	1,446,873
Total	1,421,7 5	14,422,393	9,736,872		15,846,638

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck	189,342	2,177,395	1,987,960	1641	2,177,395
Leet	148,594	1,970,677	1,822,083	1,970,065	
Plum	310,915	1,908,374	1,598,019	677	2,374,288
Penn	300,810	2,720,000	2,419,190	1,720,424	
Edgeh'n	461,694	1,606,584	1,144,494	748	2,088,564
Wilkins	585,684	3,908,980	3,327,372	555	4,886,233
Rob'tson	1,000,000	3,111,393	745,212	1,112	3,445,212
Mt'ney	234,957	341,297	419,341	141	1,624,801
Franklin	1,205,456	3,440,926	2,797,242	466	3,440,928
Baldwin	307,65	3,121,561	2,813,894	765	4,682,472
Scott	214,767	953,454	738,687	1,953,454	
McC'sk's	153,400	340,729	214,711	106	1,362,916
E. Deer	144,934	429,712	284,778	196	2,148,560
U. St'g	224,817	2,750,000	2,525,183	113	1,150,424
N. Fayette	307,800	1,075,200	767,394	210	2,688,000
Neville	94,113,111	1,075,200	981,087	1,075,200	
Shaler	193,981	2,146,185	1,952,204	1006	2,575,542
Fawn	78,174	344,411	266,237	160	801,622
Hopkins	548,694	2,677,440	2,128,746	946	3,756,504
Patton	228,531	1,209,879	1,183,348	481	1,969,831
N. Ver'ls		1,500,000			1,500,000
S. Ver'ls	91,727	400,000	188,905	94	1,144,899
Oakland	349,707	1,200,000	850,293	1,200,000	
Chart'rs	352,417	1,756,945	1,404,528	462	3,5 2,860
Findley	268,459	611,859	343,400	141	2,447,408
Ohio	107,334	581,657	474,314	44	875,482
Reserve	183,984	2,28 ,268	2,104,284	1744	2,288,268
Snowden	350,238	2,407,000	2,056,762	97	2,407,000
Pine	132,969	430,490	297,521	223	1,291,470
W. Deer	182,957	721,799	539,20	275	1,804,497
Indiana	370,890	1,851,795	1,482,905	44	4,178,89
L. St. C.	285,808	2,203,835	1,917,657	471	2,203,550
D'k'ns'n	422,100	1,800,000	1,377,900	1,800,000	
S'wickl'h	72,355	277,831	204,476	278	694,578
Tarent'm	45,781	125,741	80,003	187	2,0 ,902

RECAPITULATION.

	1873.	1874.	Increase Val.	Decrease Val.	Total Revised.
Pittsburgh..	22,643,949	170,030,155	147,386,206	176,094,839	
Allegheny...	9,565,481	50,825,819	41,270,035	62,894,185	
Boroughs...	1,421,715	14,422,393	9,736,872	15,846,638	
Townships..	9,375,118	51,570,487	38,945,007	97,668,646	
Total Co. Val	44,026,263	286,853,854	227,338,120	352,504,308	

THE SMITH-DUFF CONTEST.

The Evidence Heard by the Committee of Councils—No Decision Yet Rendered.

Yesterday afternoon the committee appointed to consider the Sixteenth ward contested election case, in which Levi Bird Duff, Esq., seeks to oust R. H. Smith from his position as Select Councilman from the district referred to, held a meeting at Municipal Hall. There were present Messrs. Brown, Hunter, Lanham and Chairman Lloyd. Mr. Duff contests the seat for the reasons, first, that he held a State office of profit; second, that he was a member of the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons, who furnished supplies to the city. Mr. Duff, who was the last highest candidate on the list at the election, desired that he be declared elected, or that the seat be declared vacant, and a new election ordered. Col. Duff and Mr. R. H. Smith were present.

The first witness called was Mr. William Smith, who testified as follows:

Am the father of Mr. R. H. Smith; we have books in our office of Wm. Smith & Sons; the firm consists of myself and two sons, under the firm name of Wm. Smith & Sons. We have no articles of partnership; we have books; it would require a cart to bring them down; we are proprietors of the National Foundry and Pipe Works; we carry on a general foundry business. Water pipes are manufactured there by the Water Commissioners, but not by Wm. Smith & Sons. Wm. Smith carries on the business at the foundry for Wm. Smith & Sons. I furnish the pipes to the Water Commission.

Mr. Duff desired to ask witness what arrangements existed between Wm. Smith and Wm. Smith & Sons, relative to their articles of copartnership, for the purpose of showing whether R. H. Smith was interested in the pipe and casting contracts with the corporation.

Mr. R. H. Smith objected and stated that he was willing to meet squarely any charges regarding his being interested as alleged, but he preferred not to divulge the private business relations of the firm.

Mr. Duff replied that Mr. Smith had admitted that the pipe was manufactured by Wm. Smith, and that the foundry was conducted by him for Wm. Smith & Sons. The legal inference was that the profits were divided among the patrons, and he might, if so inclined, rest his case there.

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Fifth ward—Wm. Faulkner, Thomas Jones, Wm. M. Caseya and W. J. Caughey.

Seventh ward—C. C. Hall, John Haworth, James Dewhurst, Frank Huff, A. G. Price and John Bollen, Jr.

Eighth ward—Geo. Moul, H. F. Eggers, H. Nesmith, Samuel McRoberts, William Oakley and John Williams.

Ninth ward—Joseph Chiverton, Thomas B. Jones, W. R. Canham and David Davis.

Tenth ward—Geo. W. Day, J. O. S. Golden, T. F. Grubbs and Geo. Swanson.

Eleventh ward—C. H. Hartman, T. Wachob, W. G. Stubbs and J. W. Clement.

CRIPPLED BULLOCKS.

Meat Inspector Lindsay Makes a Raid at the East End.

Meat Inspector Lindsay, with his son and police, Lieutenant Chidlow, watched the main entrance to the East End stock yards Wednesday night, in order to detect any persons who might be taking from the place any diseased cattle; a game which it is said has been frequently played in that part of the city. They succeeded in capturing two wagons, on each of which was a bullock so crippled as to be unable to stand, and which were wholly unfit for food. The men, one of whom is a butcher named Levi Kepler, stated they were employed by a butcher, one Spelkar, doing business on Wylie avenue, to remove the animals to his slaughter house. Two had already been delivered, and, as they have probably been slaughtered, it would be as well for the Inspector to enter and see. The captured bullocks were removed to a bone establishment, and the men discharged, it being apparent that they were merely employed by Spelkar.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Shooting Affray at Irwins Station—A Saloon Keeper Receives Two Serious Stabs.

An affray occurred Wednesday night in a saloon near the station at Irwins, which, if not already fatal to one of the parties involved, may yet prove to be. The disturbance was caused by a dispute regarding a whisky bill, between the saloon keeper, one Simpson Shrivers, and an Irishman whose name we did not learn. The discussion became warm, and ended finally, so it is said, by Shrivers firing at his customer and the latter responding. This was continued until the barkeeper emptied three chambers of his revolver and the Irishman two. Shrivers missed his mark at every shot, but received two bullets, one entering his chin and the other his breast. The wounded man was removed to his home near by, and a physician summoned. The injuries were pronounced of a very dangerous character, and a rumor prevailed in the city last night that Shrivers had died from their effects, but it was subsequently ascertained to be false. The Irishman gave himself up to Constable Kuhn immediately after the shooting, and was conveyed to the county jail at Grensburg.

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26 Fifth avenue, 172 and 174 Federal street,
Pittsburgh. Allegheny.

THE RETURNS.

A Monotonous Job.

Prothonotary Kennedy appared yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe's branch, and presented the returns of the late election accompanied by the following communication:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

I herewith present to you Honors the city election returns for the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as provided in the further supplement to the act providing for elections in the Commonwealth, approved January 30th, A. D.

B. F. KENNEDY, Pro.

FEBRUARY 19th, 12 M.

The case of Watson, et al. vs. Horner et al. was on trial at the time, but Miss Horner could not do otherwise than to postpone it and devote his whole attention to the monotonous work of opening the returns. Two clerks were appointed and the work dragged its slow length along, the first election district taken up occupying an hour in computing. The work will not be completed for several days.

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THE REVISORS.

Going Over the Figures—Gathering in the Exemptions—The Returns from the Fifth and Seventeenth Wards.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision held a meeting, Mr. J. H. Nobbs presiding, at which Mr. C. B. Strain, from the Fifth ward Committee, presented their report. The committee reported a schedule of prices per foot front. The highest assessment per foot front was on the property running from Fifth avenue to Webster avenue, and from Fifth avenue to High street, and from Wylie to Ross streets, which was assessed at $400. Property on High street was assessed at from $200 to $300; property on Wylie avenue at $500, below Cantham, and $280 and $250 above that street; Seventh avenue property above Grant ranged at $275; Tunnel street property at from $150 to $200; Chatham street $280; the lowest was Clay alley, which was put down at $30.

FIFTH WARD.

The following property that has been heretofore exempted in the Fifth ward, was reported: Church, Webster avenue.

Lot 63x120	$ 11,025 00
Brick building	1,500 00
Zion Evangelical Church—High street.	
Lot 40x100	6,400 00
Brick building	8,000 00
German Lutheran Church—High street.	
Lot 100x145	30,000 00
Church building	50,000 00
Parsonage	3,500 00
Lot 20x80	4,000 00
Two story brick building	3,500 00
Welsh Baptist Church, Chatham street.	
Lot 40x60	5,800 00
Brick building, church	1,500 00
Convent, Webster avenue.	
Lot 150x150	22,500 00
Four story brick building	20,000 00
Welsh Ind. Church, Ross street.	
Lot 60x120	10,000 00
Church building	8,000 00
Allegheny County Court House:	
Lot 240x300	225,000 00
Court House Building and Jail	500,000 00
Hancock School House, Webster avenue:	
Lot 76x110	11,400 00
School Building	10,000 00
Pennsylvania Company:	
Lot 619x140, 350 feet front	216 650 00
2 Sheds 88x355, 42x345	10 000 00
Church building	8,000 00
Allegheny County Court House:	
Lot 240x300	225,000 00
Court House Building and Jail	500,000 00
Hancock School House, Webster avenue:	
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School Building	10,000 00
Pennsylvania Company:	
Lot 619x140, 350 feet front	216 650 00
2 Sheds 88x355, 42x345	10 000 00
3 Story Brick Building 42x42	10,000 00
6 tracks 619 feet long, double	4 828 28
1 track 296 feet long, double	384 50
Thomas Fawcett property:	
Lot 50x86	16,500 00
Building	2,500 00

The report was, on motion, adopted.

The report of the Seventeenth ward Committee, Mr. J. McClure, chairman was next presented. After the reading of the schedule, it was, on motion of Mr. Bierman, referred back to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Bierman, Lewis and McElroy, for further revision.

THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

The following communication was read by the Secretary, and on motion, received and filed:

Thomas H. Phelps, Esq., Secretary Board of Revision:

SIR: I understand that your Board contemplate an assessment against the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company, and as we consider that our contract with the city for the use of the street occupied by our road exempts us from any taxation other than that already imposed by the said contract, we therefore protest against any additional taxes being imposed.

Respectfully yours,
M. W. BELTZHOOVER,
President P. & B. Passenger R. R.

Mr. Sims, of the Third Ward Committee asked and obtained leave to add the following to the schedule of exempt property previously reported:

Sixth Presbyterian church:	
Lot 55x80, 950 feet front	52,250
Church building	15,000

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The following is a schedule of property heretofore exempt in the Seventeenth ward, as reported by the ward committee:

Public School Property:	
Lot 150x150, Fortieth and Butler, $70 per foot	$ 10,500
Three story school building	30,000
Lot 100x100, Halfield street, $60 per foot	6,000
School building	8,000
Butler Street M. E. Church:	
Lot 73x150, corner Fortieth and Butler streets $1,50	10,950
Church building	30,000
German Methodist Church:	
Lot 50x140, Fortieth and Butler, $70	3,500
Frame church building	2,000
St. John's Episcopal church:	
Lot 120x150, corner Main and Butler streets, $150	18,000
Frame church building	8,000
Sunday school room	3,000
Brick parsonage	3,000
German M. E. Church:	
Lot 50x130, Foretieth street, below North, $60	3,000
Frame church building	4,000
Forty-fourth street German Church:	
Lot 48x100, Forty-fourth and Butler, $70	3,360
Brick church building	8,000
Seventh U. P. Church:	
Lot 100x107, Forty-fourth and Butler, $70	7,000
Brick church building	34,000
St. Mary's Catholic Church:	
Lot 276x220, Forty-sixth street	27,600
Lot 96x120, Forty-fifth	4,800
Lot 72x110, Forty-fifth street	3,600
Brick church unfinished	30,000
Brick parsonage	2,500
Brick school house	2,000
Brick convent building	3,000
St. Mary's Cemetery:	
30 acres and $12,000	360,000
Small brick house	1,200
Allegheny Cemetery:	
280 acres land, $17,000	3,360,000
Stone gateways and offices	75,000
1 acre dwelling	5,000
1 two-story brick	2,500
5 small frame houses	4,000
Washington Graveyard:	
1 acre 40 th street and Butler	14,000
Church House:	
2½ acres 40th street and Penn ave, Brick building	35,000 8,000
St. Francisous Hospital:	
Four acres land, 44th street	56,000
Large building	50,000
U. S. A. Property:	
Lot 180x100, 44th street	10,800
Stone spring house	1,000
City Fire Department:	
1. 2. 20x80, Forty fourth street and Calvin street	1,700
One brick engine house	10,000
Engine Vigilant, No. 6	4,500
Hose reel	600
1,500 feet hose	1,950
Three horses	7,650
City Police Department:	
Lot 25x100, Forty-third and Butler	1,500
Brick station house	3,000
A. V. R. R. Co.:	
22,106 feet track, 65c per foot	14,377 60
Citizens' Passenger Railway:	
14,736 feet track, 35c per foot	5,157 60
32 cars	32,000 00
210 horses	21,000 00
4 omnibusses	2,000 00
Total exempt property	$4,348,835 20

Adjourned till Thursday next at 10 A. M.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

Watson vs. Watson, on trial for several days past, has not yet been concluded.

Pillon vs. Mt. Pipasant & Broadford R. R. Co., now leased by the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., is on trial before Judge Collier. The action was to recover $10,000 damage for the loss of an eye, alleged to have resulted from the negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff was traveling on the road in February last, when a row occurred between two passengers. One smashed a bottle over the other's head, a piece of glass did the injury for which compensation is sought.

Trial List for To day.

Brown vs. Anawalt.
Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
Phillips vs. Cluley.
Krellison vs. Martin.
Owens vs. Robinson township et al.
McGovern vs. the City Bank.
McNamee vs. O'Neil.
Smith et al. vs. Canan et al.
Downey vs. Simpson et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
Lanigan vs. Shady Side B. & L. A.
Good vs. Lang.

District Court.

[Before Judge Ewing and White.]

Thos. McCoy vs. steamer "New State" and owners, action to recover the value of a lot of household articles lost by the sinking of the boat, is on trial.

Chas. Dechert vs. Valentine Trapp, action to recover wages, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

Michael Mahon vs. Constantine Krugel, suit to recover damages for an alleged false arrest, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

An injunction was ordered to issue restraining certain creditors of Louis B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by W. S. Schmerzt & Co.

A rule was granted on S. Morgaustern, of this city, to show cause why an order for the sale of certain perishable property of Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, of Allegheny city, made a short time since, should not be rescinded.

In the matter of the estate of F. B. Murphy bankrupt of this county, N. B. Shaffer, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the proceeds of the sale.

An argument was heard on the petition of the First National Bank of Waynesburg for an injunction to restrain certain creditors of John S. Baird, of Green county, bankrupt. The injunction was granted.

In admiralty certain persons were allowed to intervene in the admiralty against the steamboats Oil Valley, J. Sharp McDonald, Baltic, and Stella, recently sold by the U. S. Marshal.

On motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor, D. F. Patterson, Esq., was appointed commissioner to examine the claims and distribute the funds in the case of